

Newport Mercury

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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

Local Matters.

New Block Island Steamer.

The recent act of the general assembly authorizing the town of New Shoreham to appropriate \$50,000 for the purchase of a steamer to run between Newport and Block Island, is interesting the residents of that town considerably. A special town meeting has been called for May 12 at 2 o'clock to consider the proposition to issue bonds for that amount. As a vessel of greater draft than the present steamer Danielson will be obliged to enter the Great Salt Pond instead of the Old Harbor, there is more or less opposition to the movement among the people who reside and do business near the Old Harbor. Still, as everybody admits that there is the greatest necessity for a new steamer there is little doubt but that the proposition will be voted.

It is the intention to have a handsome, strong, seaworthy steamer, well equipped and fitted with a number of state rooms. The present steamer Danielson has been an excellent vessel, but her day is long since past, and her officers and crew have not the confidence in her that they formerly had. Nor is she fitted with proper accommodations for travel. The new steamer cannot be available for the coming season as it is the intention to build a new boat, not to purchase one already built. The Danielson has been a paying investment to her owners, having paid for herself with a large surplus over.

The act passed by the general assembly provides that the management of the property shall be vested in a board of commissioners composed of three members to hold office for seven years. The commissioners shall have power to run the line between Block Island, Newport and Providence, and to establish rates of fare and charges for freight. The commissioners are required to report annually to the town treasurer, and shall give bond to the town for the faithful performance of their trust. Vacancies on the board may be filled by the town council until the next annual town meeting for the election of officers when it shall be filled for the unexpired term thereof by the electors of the town.

Savings Bank Charter.

The charter of the Island Savings Bank has been amended by the General Assembly this week. The amendment provides that the bank may discriminate between deposits by declaring and paying smaller dividends on the excess of any deposit over \$2,000 than on the residue of the deposit but such difference shall not exceed one per cent. per annum nor be made against deposits for charitable purposes. See 3 of the act amending the charter also contains the following:

The Island Savings Bank, in addition to the powers now conferred upon by law, is hereby authorized and empowered to take, hold and apply trust monies and securities, and the income thereof, deposited with it or which may in any way come under its control for charitable or other uses, in like manner as natural persons might take, hold and apply the same under existing laws.

The personal staff of Governor-elect William Gregory will be composed of the following gentlemen: Frank W. Tilloughast, Johnston, chief of staff; John H. Wetherell, Newport; Robert F. Rodman, North Kingstown; Harold J. Gross, Felix Wendelschafer and Henry O. Potter, Providence. Colonel Wetherell, the appointee from this city, has had considerable experience in that line, having been a member of the staffs of Governors Brown, Lippitt and Dyer. He is at present a member of the general assembly. The announcement of the appointees gives general satisfaction.

The marriage of Miss Edith Morton, daughter of ex-Vice President and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, to Mr. William Corcoran Kustis took place at Grace church, in New York, on Monday in the presence of a brilliant assemblage. The groom is the son of the late Congressman George Kustis and a nephew of the late Hon. James B. Eastis.

Submarine torpedo boat Holland will soon be seen in these waters as it has been ordered to the torpedo station for further tests of its value. It will undoubtedly prove an attraction along the water front.

Naval Reserves Masquerade.

A large crowd gathered at the state armory on Monday evening last, the occasion being a masquerade social. The hall, which was tastefully decorated and lighted, presented a very attractive appearance, and some of the costumes were both striking and pretty. Many wore evening dresses, with masks.

In the balcony were seated a large number of spectators, who had come to enjoy the pleasures of the evening. The floor manager, who very ably filled his duty, was Foreign W. A. Richardson, and John O'Neill and Harry Vagno assisted him. The aids were: J. P. Maher, E. Booth, G. Hafford, W. Anthony, A. H. Tilley and D. McLean. The committee of arrangements consisted of W. A. Maher, D. Richardson, P. E. Clarke, S. Graham and James Steel. The entire company is deserving of special praise for the manner in which they conducted the ball, and it certainly proved a great success. A goodly sum was raised.

The Harry K. Howard orchestra furnished a very pleasing promenade and dancing programme, while Mr. Joseph S. Nuss prompted.

Y. M. C. A.'s Entertainment.

The Young Men's Christian Association celebrated its first day in its new home by an entertainment and sale on Tuesday evening. The affair was a success both financially and socially, the building being almost too small to hold the crowds that attended. The entertainment consisted of songs and recitations, by some of the friends of the Association, which were well appreciated. The ice cream and strawberry table was so well patronized that the attendants could not begin to accommodate those who wished refreshments. Besides these attractions, that of the new building seemed to hold the interest of the visitors throughout the evening. The rooms are very pretty and tastefully arranged, and the new home seems like a palace beside the barlike apartment which the Association formerly occupied. There is plenty of room, lots of light and heat, and volumes of welcome in the new house, and a large membership is confidently looked for by the authorities of the Association.

Conkling Estate.

Mr. Alfred R. Conkling, of New York, has been in town the past week, and has turned over the Conkling property on York Park West, to Mr. William J. Underwood, who recently purchased the estate. Mr. Underwood has taken possession, and has started working on the place. Trees are being removed and it is Mr. Underwood's intention to build a cottage on the land for his own occupancy.

A motion to confirm the report of the referee in the action for divorce brought by Mrs. Stokes against her husband, William E. D. Stokes, was made before Judge Bishoff in New York on Friday last. The court asked if there was any opposition and was informed that there was not. The decree submitted for the judge's signature grants absolute divorce on statutory grounds and permits Mrs. Stokes to marry again. She is allowed to resume her maiden name, is given the custody of their only child and is to receive alimony at the rate of \$12,000 a year. Judge Bishoff said he would confirm the referee's report.

The remains of the late Medical Inspector Charles A. Siegfried of the United States Navy have been sent to Peoria, Ill., for burial. Since the death of Mr. Siegfried the remains have been resting in the receiving vault in the Island cemetery. Mrs. Siegfried, who is in Peoria, Ill., will make her residence there.

The general assembly has passed an act authorizing the rector, wardens, vestry and congregation of Trinity church to sell certain real estate held by the corporation for a rectory, and the corporation is authorized to invest the proceeds in other real estate.

Miss Mollie Lake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lake, had very recently recovered from an attack of the grippe and seemed to be in her usual health, but she was taken ill on Sunday last and is now confined to her home on Ann street.

Saturday night the police of this city arrested a woman known as Florence Willard or Williams who was wanted in Providence on the charge of larceny of a watch. She was turned over to the Providence police.

Mrs. Carrie Doty-Spooner was obliged to cancel her engagement to sing in "Barbara Fritchie" at Woonsocket on Tuesday evening last, on account of illness.

Mrs. Siegfried, widow of Medical Inspector Charles A. Siegfried, U. S. N., has been granted a pension.

Prominent Deaths.

John Nicholas Brown.
John Nicholas Brown died in New York Tuesday evening after an illness of about a month's duration. It was only for about a week previous to his death, however, that a fatal termination was feared. He was a representative of one of the oldest and wealthiest families in the state, a lineal descendant of the Chad Brown who was instrumental in establishing the colony. The family has always been prominent in the affairs of the state.

Mr. Brown had occupied a cottage in this city during the summer season for many years. His marriage to Miss Natalie Dresser was performed here in Trinity Church, and he was in many ways closely associated with Newport. He was a member of the Newport Reading Room, Newport Golf Club and Newport Business Men's Association, besides many New York and Providence Clubs. Mr. W. W. Sherman married a sister of Mr. Brown.

Miss Hannah Rodman.
Miss Hannah Rodman died at her residence in this city on Wednesday, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. She was a daughter of the late John and Rebecca Rodman, and was for many years in the employ of the late James Hammond, who kept a dry goods store and circulated's library. Of late years Miss Rodman and her sister kept a private boarding house at the corner of Touro and Division streets, and many prominent people spent their time when in Newport at their quarters.

Mrs. T. E. Chickering.
In the death of Mrs. T. E. Chickering, which occurred in Boston the past week it removes another one of our summer residents, as Mrs. Chickering has made her home in Newport for many years. She is a sister of Mrs. C. F. Chickering, and leaves one daughter, Mrs. Gordon Prince, of Boston.

The Puritan's Accident.

Steamer Puritan of the Fall River Line broke her shaft on her way from New York to Fall River Saturday night. The accident occurred shortly after eight o'clock and the big steamer was towed into New London by the Rhode Island and the New Hampshire, several freight steamers standing by to render assistance if necessary. The passengers were transferred to a special train at New London and conveyed to Boston, Fall River and Newport. There were a number of Newport passengers aboard. Later the Puritan was taken in tow of the three freight steamers and brought to this port. The Plymouth took her place on the line and the Puritan was placed under the sheaves of Long wharf preparatory to installing a new shaft.

There was no panic among the passengers when the accident occurred, and they suffered little inconvenience aside from the enforced lengthening of the time of their journey.

Capt. A. A. Barker, 20th Infantry, has sent to his son in this city a formidable looking instrument of war which he took from a captured prisoner. The prisoner was an inspector general of the Philippine army and was in command of a flying squadron operating in the island of Panay. The weapon is shaped like a dagger with wicked looking blade about eight inches long. The hilt is mounted in solid silver and the weapon is worth, intrinsically, probably in the neighborhood of \$100. It is known in the Philippines as a Sanduko.

Miss Annie Paul has arrived from Philadelphia and opened her cottage on Washington street for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus C. Faerber are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Real Estate Transactions.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Mr. John H. Crosby the unfurnished house at No. 87 Sherman street to Mrs. Frances E. Bennett.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Mrs. Frances E. Mason, the house and grounds at the south east corner of Chancery street and Redwood avenue, to Mr. Andrew C. Wheelwright, of Cohasset, Mass. The lot contains about 1900 square feet of land, and the price is reported to have been about \$10,000.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented through Mr. R. C. Derby, agent for Mrs. Victor Morris, her Jamestown cottage, on Highland Drive, to Mr. William H. Lefferts, of New York, for the summer season.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the heirs of the late Bridget Abraham, the store, No. 84 Abraham Block, to Madeirosella Mirabella, of New York.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented the two stores at No. 84 & 88 John street to Mr. Herman Weiner, for the owner, Mr. Peter Faerber.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Mr. Henry H. Barker, the lower tenement at No. 14 Blaise road to Mr. Alexander N. Holmes.

Simoon Hazard has perfected the sale of the Abram Peckham farm, comprising about 105 acres of land and situated partly on the north and partly on the south side of Union street, Portsmouth, to Herbert F. Hall. The consideration was \$11,500.

The City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council for May was held in the old city hall Tuesday evening. The report of the finance committee was received and bills ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

City Assessor, \$100.00
Poor Department, 25.00
Streets and Highways, 25.00
Agriculture, 25.00
Police, 125.00
Fire Department, 100.00
Parks, 25.00
Health and Sanitation, 25.00
City Hall, 25.00
Dog Fund, 25.00
Public Grounds, 25.00
Jews Synagogue Fund, 25.00
Public Buildings, 25.00
Lighting Streets, 25.00
World Meetings, 25.00
Books, Stationery and Printing, 25.00
Incidentals, 25.00
Total, \$2,250.00

The finance committee recommended that S. W. Marden be given leave to withdraw his petition for damages in the sum of \$150 for injuries to his horse on the Thames street pavement and the recommendation was adopted. The report of the street commissioner was received. The committee on ordinances reported with an amendment to the police ordinances, providing for the payment to officers of half pay if injured or incapacitated in the discharge of their duty. The ordinance was laid on the table.

The committee on street lights reported recommending that a gas light be placed on Gibbs avenue and Gardner street, and stating that Professor W. L. Robb had been engaged to test the lights of the city and that he had made a report. The recommendation in regard to gas light was adopted and Professor Robb's report was read.

The committee on streets and highways recommended that granite sidewalks be laid on the west side of Kay street, and east side of Brinley street, and that Underwood court be graded and macadamized. The recommendations were adopted.

The committee on fire department reported, recommending that the roof of the hook and ladder house be shingled and repaired and the interior painted, at a cost of \$175; also, that a new hose wagon be purchased for Hose Company No. 3, at a cost of \$700. The report was received and the two accompanying resolutions were passed.

In the board of aldermen an ordinance was introduced providing for issuing licenses to all classes of bankers and peddlers in the city, as authorized by recent act of the general assembly. The fees are fixed at prices ranging from \$10 to \$50 and penalties for violation were fixed. After an attempt to reduce the fee for peddlers of vegetables from \$50 to \$25, the ordinance was adopted by the board of aldermen and sent to the council for concurrence. The ordinance finally passed the common council in concurrence after a discussion regarding the rights of fishermen. A resolution was adopted authorizing the expenditure of \$25 to procure suitable lots for playgrounds in different parts of the city. The time for collecting poll taxes was fixed for the month of October.

A petition for repairs to Ruggles avenue was referred to the committee on streets and highways, and a number of petitions for street lights were referred to the committee on street lights. Petition of Providence Telephone Co. to lay a conduit on Ruggles avenue was referred to the committee on streets and highways, as was also a petition for repairs to Prospect Hill street. The same committee was given a petition asking that the city care for the sewer on Sisson's wharf.

Granolithic sidewalks are much desired on the north side of Malbone road, Bellevue avenue in front of Clifton House, north side of Mary street, north side of Church street, Clarke street, east side of High street. All the petitions were referred to the committee on streets and highways.

The board of aldermen granted about 500 licenses for hacks, wagons, etc., on recommendation of the superintendent of hacks. Other licenses were granted as follows:

Tavern—Daniel J. Walsh, Horgan & Fisher, John C. Atwater, John Adam, Richard D. Graham.

Eating House—John E. Spinks, Nathan T. Jackson, George B. Coggeshall, Pool Table—Ernst Voigt.

Picnics—Mrs. John Reynolds, Mrs. Bridget Potter, Lewis Bernick.

Junk Shop—William Sutter.

Newport Conclave, Knights of Sherwood Forest, gave a social in Odd Fellows Hall on Tuesday evening, which proved a success, both socially and financially. A large number of young people were present to enjoy the evening's entertainment. An exhibition drill by the drill squad of the conclave took place, under Past Commander McGowan, and added much to the evening's enjoyment. The squad deserves much praise for the manner in which they executed the many evolutions, and showed that they had been carefully and properly trained. The Harry K. Howard orchestra rendered the programme of music and Mr. Joseph S. Nuss prompted.

Largest Tax Payers.

The following is a list of persons who pay a tax into the city of Newport on \$20.00 or over:

	value	Tax
Almon, Alex.	\$25,000	\$1,250.00
Almon, Stephen S. & Sons	25,000	1,250.00
Almon, Mary W. & Andrew B.	25,000	1,250.00
Andrews, Wm.	25,000	1,250.00
Archibald, John	25,000	1,250.00
Asplund, Harrison, et al	25,000	1,250.00
Artley, C. O.	25,000	1,250.00
Armstrong, Geo. A. & Sons	25,000	1,250.00
Armstrong, Harriet H.	25,000	1,250.00
Armstrong, Wm. A.	25,000	1,250.00
Arnold, Eliza, heirs	25,000	1,250.00
Arnold, Stephen H. et al trust	25,000	1,250.00
Asker, Wm. & Sons	25,000	1,250.00
Astor, C. W. & W. H.	25,000	1,250.00
Austin, J. & S. L.	25,000	1,250.00
Auchincloss, Emily H.	25,000	1,250.00
Auchincloss, John, heirs	25,000	1,250.00
Austin, J. & S. L.	25,000	1,250.00
Baker, C. & S. L.	25,000	1,250.00
Baker, George C.	25,000	1,250.00
Baker, F. C.	25,000	1,250.00
Baker, John, heirs	25,000	1,250.00
Baker, Richard, dev.	25,000	1,250.00
Bellevue, James D. & Co.	25,000	1,250.00
Bell, Wm. & Sons	25,000	1,250.00
Bank, Andrew N. & Sons	25,000	1,250.00
Bank, Savin's of Newport	25,000	1,250.00
Barker, S. & S. L.	25,000	1,250.00
Barker, S. & S. L.	25,000	1,250.00
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The Ring of the Matterhorn.

By JOHN J. BROCKET.

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CHAPTER I—CONTINUED.

"Mamma!" said Miss Rodney explosively. "As if the villainess of the Earl of Carrington was not known to everybody who reads even the American newspapers! I have heard of him again and again! Even the decent men in his own set despise him and cut him! It is hard that when this wretched woman could have done her duty by us she should have left so degrading a proof of her utter heartlessness and unwomanly feeling. Why, mother, exclaimed the girl, wrought up by the melancholy discontent that was visible on Mrs. Rodney's face, "you would not have me degrade my womanhood beyond all self-respect if you were to have millions by it. That is what this course would be! I want independence as much as any one living, but I will not forfeit one bit of my self-respect to secure it. I would work as a shopgirl sooner than marry this Earl of Carrington, and I hate my aunt for insulting American womanhood in this way. You know me enough to feel sure that when I say this is my last word on the subject it is useless to think of it any more."

"Hush!" said Uncle Josiah. "You are a credit to the family. I approve of your sentiments. Don't mind your mother. I shall live forever, and then you'll all be independent. I am no Aunt Matilda, countess of Carrington."

"No; you couldn't be quite as bad as she, I admit," said his niece, with refreshing candor. Uncle Josiah smiled at this. Mrs. Rodney heaved a sigh, as if her lot was a particularly unendurable one, and Rosa looked a little like a willing La Franco rose. But they all felt that Florence would be as good as her word. At this moment the servant entered with a card. Mrs. Rodney picked it from the tray with the air of a Niobe gathering a further harvest of tears. "Rev. Arthur Kimball," she observed despondingly. "I did not know he was back from Europe. We must see him. I suppose you can show him in, Williams."

"This is a very appropriate time for a parson to call, when a family is prostrated with grief over the loss of a near relative of fortune and of title," said Uncle Josiah, with placid sarcasm.

Rev. Arthur Kimball was a fashionable parson, whom Mrs. Rodney respected as such. He was this somewhat despite himself, for he was not a half bad sort. His favorite way of spending his vacation was to go to Switzerland and climb the most inaccessible mountains there. He had just returned from one of these athletic outings. Between him and Miss Rodney there was a warm bond of sympathy, based on their devotion to physical development.

After some preliminary small talk and inquiry about friends Miss Rodney said:

"Well, what Alpine have you conquered this year, Dr. Kimball? I suppose you will soon be driven to the Himalayas for your vacation. Switzerland will be a snickered orange."

"After this summer I almost feel as if it were," replied the clergyman cheerfully. "I did the Matterhorn this year. It still has the credit of being something fit for a climber to vanquish. Of course the old time glamour of its sharp crest when the guides themselves, used to wag their heads and tell weird tales about the unseen horrors that cling to its top is done away with. Too many have shinned up this slippery needle of the Alps. But it is tug enough still to be something to boast of. As an Englishman, a member of the Alpine club, said to me this summer: 'Mont Blanc is inglorious today. Little boys and girls take a promenade to its top as kindergarten play at mountain climbing. But it must have been a glorious moment for Whymper when he planted the first pair of human feet on the virgin peak of the Matterhorn! The trip must have been a melancholy memory, however, for the vanquished spirit of that hitherto unvanquished erye seemed to wreak revenge on this intrusion of man. You know four of the party were lost on that first ascent. Whymper was the only one of the climbers, except two of the guides, who retraced his steps after the victorious climb. I am happy to state that one of this first party to reach the top was, like myself, a clergyman.'"

"And is it really so difficult?" asked Miss Rodney eagerly.

"I don't think there can be any doubt of its difficulty," said Dr. Kimball, with a dry smile. "It is a tough climb, and I have made many. The Zinal-Rothhorn was a corker, I thought, although I found a gray haired woman at the table d'hôte at Zermatt who had done it a few years before and was not very boastful about it. A man who had never climbed attempted this peak and did it, although the guides had to simply transport him over the icy and shelving parts of the rocky ledges. There are plenty of peaks to practice on. But it is the most glorious feeling in the world to scratch your way, like a hardy insect, up the rough, hangby peaks that nature seems to have reared as a defiance to the passage of man," concluded Dr. Kimball as he rose to go. "I see from your looks that you are keeping up your own outdoor exercise. Miss Rodney. That is right."

"Yes, but bicycling and even following the hounds seem tame compared to scaling the Matterhorn," replied the girl, with an amusing note of regret in her voice.

"Women have to admit a man's superiority in some things, don't they?" remarked Uncle Gardner, when Dr. Kimball had retired. "Here's a small, not overmanly person who can climb the Matterhorn! Women have to shrink into their petticoats over that."

"Two women have done it without 'shrinking into their petticoats,' as you so elegantly put it," retorted his niece, slightly nettled at the old man's gratuitous gibe.

"That must make it all the harder for the poor women folk, who have to content themselves with small exploits, like riding a wheel or playing tennis."

returned the determined old man. "I should think you would want to climb the Matterhorn."

"Oh, I dare say I may some day," replied Miss Rodney carelessly. "I have not a doubt that I could."

"I'll bet you \$100,000 you couldn't do it," granted the old man contemptuously.

"It's not as easy, of course, as wagering \$100,000 when you wouldn't really and seriously wager a penny on it."

The two were alone. Mrs. Rodney and the subservient Rose had retired as soon as Dr. Kimball left.

The old man looked at her with a cold gleam in his eye. "Look here," he said after a moment of this steadfast gaze at the resolute figure of his niece. "You've done a good thing in treating your Aunt Matilda's low proposition with perfect contempt. Of course you may relent later on, but it was the spirit of an American girl that made you fire up as you did at the first flush. It's the only spirit of the kind in the family, and I think it should be encouraged. You think I am your own brother to Matilda for meanness, simply because I don't pay for every silly extravagance of your mother and you girls, but I ain't, and I'll prove it to you."

Uncle Gardner was a little excited, an unusual thing for him to be. He went on as Miss Rodney made no remark, though she was attentive enough now.

"When I die, I hope you think I mean to do the fair thing by you and the others. I don't believe in giving a kick at your relatives from your coffin," said the old man. "Now, if you scale the Matterhorn within six months I'll put by stocks and things that will let you have an income of ten thousand a year. I don't believe you can do it," he added, spitefully, "and I'll show that I don't by making this offer."

"Do you mean this?" cried Miss Rodney, springing to her feet. She was undeniably excited.

"I generally mean what I say, don't I?" replied her uncle shortly.

"Then write it down in so many words and let somebody witness it, and I will climb that Matterhorn if it kills me. If other women have, I know I can."

The old man was opposed to this, but his niece worked on his pride and tem-



"I will climb that Matterhorn if it kills me."

per until he drew up this proposition in writing, and it was duly witnessed. Miss Rodney took it with a proud air of triumph.

"I don't know what can have induced you to make such a heavenly offer," she said, "except that you are so sure I can never do it. But I will. Uncle Josiah Gardner, and I thank you for doing it, no matter what your object was. If I do succeed and get this money from you, I really believe I shall love you!"

"Well, don't begin any sooner than necessary," said her tangle relative. "I shouldn't know what to do with a kissing, 'dear uncle-ing' kind of a niece."

CHAPTER II.

THE ASCENT OF THE ROCKY AUTOCHTAN OF THE ALPS.

Miss Florence Rodney, having made up her mind as strongly as she could that she would scale the Matterhorn, set about it systematically from the beginning. Her feeling that she could do it was based on the fact that two or three women had done it. She was in perfect physical condition, her heart, lungs, legs and arms all that a healthy woman could desire, and she was not affected with vertigo from heights.

First, she bound her uncle to secrecy about the matter. A Vassar woman professor was going to chaperon three or four girls on a European trip, and Miss Rodney arranged to go with them. She took long walks, used to go to some of the towering buildings in New York and walk up the wearisome flights of stairs to the very top and practiced in a gymnasium two or three hours a day with dumbbells and on a trapeze.

She made a confidant of Dr. Kimball, who, after one professional duty protest against it, entered into the idea enough to give her the full benefit of his experience and advice. He suggested what guides she had best secure, which way to take up the lordly peak, where to stay and how much things would cost her. Uncle Josiah gave her about the amount that he argued she would spend at home, and Miss Rodney borrowed some more from two or three friends.

When Miss Rodney got to Paris, she parted from the Vassar professor and party under the pretext that she had to meet a friend in Switzerland. The friend was the Matterhorn, but this Miss Rodney did not explain to her old teacher.

The young girl soon after found herself at Montreux. From there she went to Visp and remained that night. The next day she took a mule and rode to St. Niklaus and from there in a carriage to Zermatt. At each advance her heart beat faster. She was approaching the rocky autochtan of the Alps, whose sharp peak, 14,000 feet in the air, seemed to await the coming of the adventurous girl with silent disdain. Sometimes her heart misgave her. Then she had to fall back on such revivers of her determination as the thought of what Uncle Josiah's premonition scorn and delight in her discomfiture would be if she failed.

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She also fortified herself with the recollection of Miss Brevoort, a New York woman, like herself, who had gloried in her sex by putting the top of the Matterhorn under her feet in 1871, and of Felicie Carrel, the daughter of a guide, to be sure, but a girl who had scaled the soaring crest of this redoubtable Mont Cervin. If they could do it, why not she?

Miss Rodney staid at the Hotel Mont Cervin in Zermatt. She secured the services of the two most celebrated and experienced guides for the attempt who could get, paying them 100 francs for the ascent. Some delay was necessary, waiting for weather that would be as propitious as possible. When such a day came and the guides announced their readiness to start, Miss Rodney, although not a professedly religious girl, fell on her knees in her room and prayed with simple earnestness that the Lord who made the mountain would help her to scale it. Then with a rapidly beating heart she started on her attempt to get one more petticoat victory of the Matterhorn. Her rosy cheeks were slightly blanched, but the color of her will was not.

The party struck up the mountain to the right of the Gorner glacier. Before long they reached a wild and rocky Alp, from which heathery upland sprang the triangular peak of the mighty Matterhorn. Off at the east was Monte Rosa. Miss Rodney was regaining her composure and her nerve. Her love of nature reveled in the beautiful soliminity of this mountain tressed region.

When they reached the Schwarzssee, the lonely little lake sleeping darkly in its mountain bowl 8,000 feet above the sea, with the rough stone chapel beside it, her eyes again rested on the heaven piercing peak which had for her a thrilling fascination. The night was passed in this spot. At 8 in the morning they resumed their course. Already Miss Rodney was realizing that climbing a dizzy Alpine height was no child's play. She thought of the gray haired lady with reverence, and she also recalled again Felicie Carrel, the mountain girl, and her own townswoman, Miss Brevoort. There was ever a stimulus in the thought of these. The whole extent of the Gorner glacier stretched before her eye, whose vision extended to the Chua di Jazi toward the east. It was a glorious view.

In the afternoon the Hut was reached, and there Miss Rodney and her adjutants passed the night. The conduct of the guides was perfectly correct and matter of fact. In the morning the last stage of the ascent was to be made. The Hut is some 2,000 feet above the Schwarzssee chapel, and from six to eight hours are necessary to pass from this point to the summit.

When Miss Rodney felt the rope tied about her which bound her to the lusty guides, there was something of the feeling in her soul that one may experience as the hatter is adjusted to his neck. But the die was cast. Go or she would if she could.

There is no need to dilate on the hardship, the terrors, the dangers of that final stage. As one after the other was unmounted her spirits rose. The guides were encouraging and sometimes complimentary, but Miss Rodney felt that those who had climbed the Matterhorn had not told the tale too vividly.

Toward the very top the last steps are comparatively easy, and it was with the strangest, most complex thrill of her life that Florence Rodney stood at last, a conqueror, on the absolute, grand, icy and rime-rifted top of the Matterhorn. She sat down and burst into a fit of hysterical laughter. It was done! No matter what Josiah Gardner might do, there was a satisfaction in her achievement that in itself repaid her.

Never had she experienced such an overwhelming sense of isolation, of loneliness, as when perched there, 14,000 feet in the air, on the Matterhorn. What a nothing she seemed in the awful solitude of that inaccessible world! The sky above her was so pure a blue.

What was Miss Rodney's surprise after she had been about half an hour on the top to see another human being ascending thither! The climber in this case was a young Englishman, about 23, ruddy, clear eyed and blond. This unexpected discovery of a girl on the Matterhorn was overwhelming enough to disturb even British phlegm. He lifted his cap with a smile. Miss Rodney was glad enough to see him to smile with cheerful camaraderie in return. "This is somewhat startling," said the young fellow pleasantly. "It



"Let me have these set in two rings." Is novel enough to find oneself on the Matterhorn for the first time but to meet a young woman there is astounding. Allow me to congratulate you. It is something to be proud of. He lifted his cap with a gesture of deference to her prowess.

"It only shows what a woman can

do," replied Miss Rodney. "But I should not like everybody to know the agony of fright I have been through on the way up. I am glad to see you, for it may make me less frightened going down. The thing is not ended when one has arrived. Getting back is something too."

"Yes. It was going down that Lord Douglas." Then the young fellow eloped. It had occurred to him that it was not the most opportune moment to dwell on the horrible accident to Mr. Hudson, Mr. Hadow, Lord Frederick Douglas and Crox, the guide, who were destroyed in making the descent.

"I understand," said Miss Rodney. "It's just as well to reserve that till we get to the Mont Cervin hotel. But how did you get up here so soon after myself and without our meeting?"

"I got at the Schwarzssee after you. I did not stop at the Lower Hut at all, but pushed right on."

"I wish you would get me a small fragment of rock from the very top if you can," said Miss Rodney. "I want to have it set in a ring, as a souvenir of this little walk."

"Certainly," said the young man. He managed to knock off two pieces of rock with his ice pick.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," he said as he approached Miss Rodney with them in his hand. "Let me have these set in two rings—a plain, simple setting—and then you have one and I'll keep the other. I would like some souvenir of a girl as plucky as you. It's a little unconventional. But, then, meeting on the Matterhorn is rather unconventional too. My name is Guy Stanley."

"And I am Miss Florence—But you are going to be at the Mont Cervin some little time, aren't you?" asked Miss Rodney, interrupting herself.

"Yes; I shall be there a week."

"Then you can get the rings made there, perhaps, before I go. I don't know, though, that you could. Of course there's no way when I reflect."

"No; there isn't. But you can give me your address, Miss Florence, and I can send one to you."

Miss Rodney was about to correct him in his misapprehension as to her name when one of the guides suggested that it was time to begin the descent, and she concluded to let it go. She could tell him later, when they were at the hotel.

It is needless to remark that the descent of the redoubtable Matterhorn was made as safely as the climb up had been. No prouder American girl lived than Florence Rodney when she reached the Hotel Mont Cervin.

The young fellow had been very charming. Coming down the Matterhorn is not as suited to conversational advances as a 5 o'clock tea, but it puts a man and a woman on infinitely more intimate and appreciative terms. A more tired mortal than Florence Rodney when she got back did not, to her mind, exist on the earth. Having done a deed which so few of her sex could emulate, she felt that she had earned the right to be very good to herself. This tired, healthy girl was a helpless presumptive to \$10,000 a year. Why shouldn't she be good to herself?

She took to her bed as soon as possible and fell into slumber as quickly as if she had dropped into it down a precipice of the Matterhorn.

Without exaggeration she slept for 35 hours. She would wake only to turn over on the delicious rest of her pillow and the balmy delight of a cornhusk mattress and return to sleep with gratitude for being able to gain experience so delightful a sensation.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A FLYING MACHINE.

Maxim as much interested in this as in the Gun.

"One of the strange, indirect results of the fier war may be the perfecting of a practical flying machine," said a gentleman who has a fondness for mechanical problems. "The man who has come nearest doing it is Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim automatic gun. Eight or nine years ago he began an elaborate series of experiments on his fine private estate near Kensington, England. Roughly described, his machine was an enormous kite supplied with a propeller run by a steam engine, the theory being that it would be sustained in flight by atmospheric pressure. He constructed a two mile railroad track, along which the 'aeroplane,' as he called it, was to run, getting up enough velocity to enable it to leap into space, and then he built several full sized models.

"Mr. Maxim is an accomplished mechanical engineer, and he went about the work in a thorough scientific fashion, feeling his way and correcting defects as he went along. Of course, such experimenting was frightfully expensive, and, at the end of three years, when he seemed to be just on the verge of success, he was obliged to stop for lack of funds. He was too sensible a man to try to realize a flying machine company, so he quietly announced that he was going back to gunmaking and, when he accumulated enough money, would take a fresh start at the aeroplane.

"Since then business has been brisk with his house, and during the last six months in particular the British government has at \$1,250,000 in purchasing his automatic gun. Meanwhile the United States has patronized him to the extent of near a quarter of a million, and no doubt his coffers are no doubt pretty nearly refilled. It would not surprise me now to hear of him resuming work at any time on his flying machine. He has said repeatedly that it was the one great dream of his life."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

England's Hebrew Soldiers.

There are quite a number of Hebrew soldiers fighting with the British troops in South Africa. Sixteen Jewish officers and nearly 200 men are to be numbered among the regulars and colonial troops.

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The Metropolitan

Stock Exchange

(Incorporated under Massachusetts law in

1890.) \$100,000.00 full paid.

Stocks, Bonds,

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Daily list of quotations can be had upon ap-

plication.

Send for our WEEKLY RECORD OF



MISS
MAUD
KENYON.

Of 1533 Orange Street, Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "I had been afflicted with my eyes for over a year with such a dreadful itching and inflammation that I could not use them for anything. Physicians had given me many different remedies which were like using so much water; they measured my eyes for glasses, which I got and wore for some time, but they did not benefit me in the least. My mother desired me to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce and explain the condition of my eyes. I did so, and after following your advice, and using eight bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and eight of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' can say my trouble is entirely cured. I would advise any one so afflicted to try these wonderful medicines. My health was never so good as it is now, and I shall never tire of praising Dr. Pierce's medicines."

WRITE TO DR. R. V. PIERCE
BUFFALO, N. Y.
ALL CORRESPONDENCE PRIVATE.

Fall River Line.

For New York, the South and West

Steamers PRISCILLA and PLYMOUTH in commission.

A fine orchestra on each.

Leave Newport week days and Sundays, at 9:15 a. m. Due New York at 10 a. m.

Returning: From New York steamers leave at 10:30 a. m. Due Newport at 11:30 a. m.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Dispatch Offices, 272 Times Street, J. J. Green, Ticket Agent.

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J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

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Providence, Fall River & Newport

Steamship Company.

On and after May 1,

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE

Week days 8:30 a. m.; Sundays 8:30 a. m.

Leave Providence for Newport, week days, 4 p. m.; Sundays 3 p. m.

Monday and Saturdays only, stop at Providence each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

Special Saturday Excursion 75 cents.

Good to return only at 4 p. m., same day or following Monday.

B. BUFUM, Supl. Transportation.

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Newport & Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect November 1, 1896.

Leave

Newport 10:00 a. m. 11:30 a. m. 1:00 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 5:00 p. m.

Providence 11:30 a. m. 1:00 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 5:00 p. m.

Wickford 11:30 a. m. 1:00 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 5:00 p. m.

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New York 11:00 a. m. 1:00 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 5:00 p. m.

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Washington Tried a Guard.

"You can ride well, shoot straight, obey your superiors and never question a command?" asks Gen. Washington of a candidate for his guards, in E. S. Brooks' excellent new story, "In Blue and White," from the press of the Lathrop Publishing company.

Humphrey saluted. "That's what I try to do, General," he said.

"To saddle, sir!" he said.

Humphrey was in the saddle at once, galloping headlong down the green slope.

"That boy" was a colored servant of mine's age and stature. Hearing a horse come thundering upon him, he flung his watering pail into the air with a yell and made for a clump of trees.

But that sort of chase had been one of Humphrey's amusements on his father's farm behind the Nyack hills.

At a gallop he passed the flying darkey, turned, doubled and wheeled as the man tried to dodge. And finally he reined his horse suddenly still, and with one hand clutching the runner's collar-band, lifted the darkey from his feet, wheeled about and saluted the General.

"Golly, massa!" exclaimed the captive. "I never was coteded better by any gentleman in my life."

And Humphrey began to suspect that he had been put to a cut-and-dried test.

No Protection From Bullets.

Bullet-proof shields for our soldiers in South Africa have been strongly advocated in view of the serious loss of life that has occurred.

To ascertain precisely the penetrative effectiveness of the modern rifle bullet experiments were made recently at Edinburg, with the permission of Sir T. Lipton, on a plate of metal as used in the Shamrock. The plate, a foot square, was three-sixteenths of an inch thick and four and a half pounds in weight. The Lee-Metford bullets at 100 yards went clean through, leaving the marks of the grooving. Placed at an angle of forty-four degrees the plate was also pierced, the bullet being greatly unbalanced in its passage.

Penetration was also complete with a 450 express rifle, using a charge of rifle. The aluminum splintered very seriously and flew into little shreds.

"The results of the experiments so far prove that the stories from the front as to bullets glancing off helmets confirms the idea of experts that such bullets have lost their power through previous contact."—London Daily Mail.

No Wish To Intrude.

Business Man—Show me some of your soft black hats.

Hatter's Clerk—Yes, sir. Here's a line that will suit you. Best quality and latest style. Gentlemen's hat.

What size?

"Haven't you something wider in the brim and a little higher in the crown?"

"Yes, sir. That's the kind we sell to Chinamen."

"Let me see some of them, please."

"Yes, sir, but I don't think they will suit you at all. Nobody but a Chinaman buys that sort of hat now. I've sold 'em two dozen of that kind in the last month."

"That style just suits them, does it?"

"Always."

"It's what they ask for when they come in, is it?"

"Every time."

"And you don't try to sell them any other kind, do you?"

"You bet I don't."

"Well, I guess I'll go to some other store where they are as anxious to please a white man as they are to please a Chinaman. Good evening."—Chicago Tribune.

The Boer and the Sea.

Few Boers in the pioneer days had ever approached or seen the sea, and most of them had not the slightest idea of what it was like. One Boer was known to have visited the coast and seen the ocean, and he was so astonished by the movement of the waves and the white foaming surf that he filled a bottle from the waves to bring home "cup country" to show his friends the "live water." Upon his arrival home the "explorer" invited his friends to come and see the bottle uncorked, but on pouring the clear salt water into a basin he was thunderstruck at its tanniness and bitterly disappointed, exclaiming, "Good heavens! it has died on the road; it was all alive when I bottled it."

Their Resemblance.

"I'm glad to echo the suggestion that Maud S is as worthy of a monument as old Bucephalus."

"Maybe so. But it's a far cry from Alexander to Robert Bonner."

"And yet the difference between them isn't so great."

"How do you prove it?"

"One ran the Ledger, the other the world."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Appalling Prospect.

Mrs. Newwed (handing tramp several biscuits)—Here, my poor man, are some of my homemade biscuits. You will find the saw and ax in the woodshed.

Tramp (closely examining the biscuits)—Are they as bad as that, mum?

—Harlem Life.

Rat Tail Tendons.

Among the many materials for sewing up wounds are the strong sutures that can be obtained from the tail of the rat. By proper manipulation a bundle of five or six tendons per tail can be obtained and can be used as they are, being easily threaded.

A Bargain.

May—How on earth did you come to accept him?

Fay—Oh, he looked so cheap when he proposed I couldn't help taking him!—Philadelphia Press.

"Progressive dinners" are becoming popular in some of the Western cities. One of six courses was lately enjoyed in Jonesville, W. Va. At the first house twenty guests ate oysters, and then hastened to the second house, where they took of soup, then on to the third house, where they had fish; and then they continued until the sixth course was served.

There are nearly two thousand stitches in a pair of hand-sewed boots.

The chance of two finger prints being alike is not one in fifty-four billion.

Shall Her

An old man sat on the veranda one Autumn evening, with the son of a former schoolmate. The visitor was a bright young fellow, and talked much of his doubts about religion. The old man did not argue with him.

"It isn't worth while, Robert," he said. "You are only repeating what other men have suggested to you. You have not begun to think or feel for yourself."

Robert was in silent, and finally asserted that the doctrine of the future life was all a dream. "Death is death," he said. "When the breath goes out of the body the soul comes to an end."

His aged host led him into his library, and showed him a portrait on the wall—a noble, smiling face.

"Do you see her?" he said. "Can you guess what she was from her face—how high her intellect, how tender her nature, how near to God? I was her only son. She was, and as I have never married, she always will be the only woman in the world to me."

"Well, she is dead. And you say there is nothing of her left in the world—nothing? Why, look here, Rob. Do you see that bush in the yard? A common weed, with coarse leaves and colorless flowers of no use or beauty. But that weed grows in every country. It grew centuries ago; it grew before the flood. It is the same now as it was then. It has come down through countless ages, seed after seed, the same growth, the same flower, the same thorns, unaltered."

"And if God," he said, rising in his earnestness, "if God has kept that little weed unaltered since the beginning of time, shall He extinguish the soul of my mother—the soul of all mothers—full of His truth and love, made in His likeness, who have done His work in the world? Shall the poor matter in its meanness types last, and the soul which represents His intelligence and His Spirit come to an end?"—Youth's Companion.

He Felt Better.

A certain country doctor, who was also the village dentist and surgeon was a severe looking man, and had besides the reputation of being most "heroic" in his methods of treatment, so that many people stood in a kind of terror of him.

One day he was passing a house that was in process of building when he saw a boy fall from a pretty high ladder. Pulling up his horse the doctor jumped out of his sulkey and hastened to the rescue.

"Are you much hurt my boy?" he asked as he came near.

"No, sir," answered the boy, springing to his feet and hobbling away as fast as he could.

"No, sir, not a bit. In fact, I feel all the better."

What Joseph Was.

The Sunday school teacher had been telling the class about Joseph, particularly with reference to his coat of many colors and how his father rewarded him for being a good boy, for Joseph, she said, told his father whenever he caught any of his brothers in the act of doing wrong.

"Can any little boy or girl tell me what Joseph was?" the teacher asked, hoping that some of them had caught the idea that he was Jacob's favorite.

"I know," one of the little girls said, holding up her hand.

"What was he?"

"A tattletale!" was the reply.—Baltimore News.

A Mistake.

A man went into a drug store and asked for something to cure a headache. The apothecary held a bottle of headache powder to his nose, and he was nearly overpowered by its pungency. As soon as he recovered he began to rail at the druggist.

"But did it not help your headache?" asked the apothecary.

"Help? headache?" gasped the man; "haven't any headache. It's my wife who has the headache."

A Gentle Hint.

A nervous drummer, who carries with him wherever he travels a coil of rope, was asked by the landlord of a small hotel up in Shasta county what the rope was for.

"That's a fire escape," explained the drummer, "and I always have it with me in case of fire I can let myself down from the window."

Seems like a pretty good idea," said the landlord, "but guests with fire escapes pay in advance at this hotel."—San Francisco Waves.

Didn't Know Father.

Inspector—Suppose I lent your father \$100 in June and he promised to pay me \$10 on the first of every month, how much would he owe me at the end of the year? Now think well before you answer.

Pupil—\$100, sir.

Inspector—You're a very ignorant little girl. You don't know the most elementary rules of arithmetic.

Pupil—Ah, sir, but you don't know father!—Punch.

A Cheerful Chap.

"There's one comfort," said the philosopher, when his wages were reduced; "when I'm laid up I'll in future I shan't lose so much money."—Tit-Bits.

From the study of clouds Prof. F. H. Bigelow of the United States Weather Bureau concludes that the ordinary cyclones which traverse our country from West to East are not more than two or three miles in depth, although their diameter is many hundreds of miles. In other words, their motion does not affect the upper regions of the atmosphere. In the case of hurricanes, however, Bigelow finds that the depth is greater, amounting to as much as five or six miles. But the higher currents blow directly across the cyclonic and anti-cyclonic areas which produce storms and fair weather at the surface of the earth. Some of Professor Bigelow's conclusions upset former ideas concerning the circulation of the atmosphere.

Monsieur Dussaud, a French inventor, has combined a phonograph with a telephone in such a manner that a message spoken into the telephone is impressed upon a wax register at the receiving end, in case the person to whom it is addressed happens to be absent. The registered message can at any time be turned into speech by setting the phonograph in operation. A similar device has been employed in Germany by another inventor, Herr Penken.

Good Cookery

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NURSERY WORKERY.

GENERAL CARE OF CHILDREN IN ILLNESS.

(Continued from last week.)

By Christine Terhune Herrick.

When a child is ill with scarlet fever or measles, the chief danger to others is from infection from the germs scattered during dequamation. The principal risk to the patient is from a chill that would mean a check in the eruption, or a development of some of the dangerous sequelae of these diseases. To prevent chances of infection, which is especially serious in measles or in scarlet fever, too much care cannot be taken. Curtains should come down and carpets come up as soon as the disease positively declares itself. The furniture should be reduced to its smallest dimensions—a bed for the child, a cot for the mother or nurse, a table upon which to keep medicines, another at the head of the bed for the child's food or toys. The nurse should wear a wash dress, and is safe in protecting her hair with a cap. The clothing the child wears and the bed linen should be thrown into a disinfecting solution and allowed to steep in this covered for long enough to destroy all germs before it is sent to the laundry. A disinfectant should also be mixed with the water with which the floor is wiped up. When possible the attendant should eat her meals in an adjoining room, but she should not go into any other part of the house without changing at least the outer clothing she wears while in the sick room.

Happily the time has gone by when everything that had been used in an infectious disease had to be burned. The carbolic spray can disinfest clothing, etc., as well as can sulphur fumigation, and is infinitely less unpleasant.

Against the risk of the child's catching cold, every precaution must be taken. I have known of a case of nephritis following scarlet fever for which the only cause that could be guessed was a chill that must have come from the floor of the room in which the sick child lay having been wiped up with a wet cloth one day when he was supposed to be fairly convalescent. I have also known long-continued deafness coming after measles because the patient sat five minutes in a draft between the door and the window on one of the hottest days of the year. Both children were in the last stages of the disease and were thought to be past all danger. As a matter of course, even more attention should be showed when the disease is at its height. Especial care must be exercised when the child is submitted to a home-made Turkish bath. This is given by putting him in a cane-seated chair placed over a pail of boiling water, and enveloping child, chair and pail in blankets. No less precaution is necessary if the patient is given a sweat in bed by means of hot water bags placed upon him and heavy coverings heaped upon him. When such expedients are resorted to in order to bring out the eruption or supplement the action of the kidneys, the danger of a subsequent chill is most serious.

Never should the mother allow herself to lose heart or become discouraged about the little patient. This is much easier to preach than to practice, but hard though it may be, the mother should always strive for cheerfulness. In these days, when we are learning more and more the power of psychical conditions, who can say how much effect the attendant's attitude of mind may have upon the sick person? To help the mother keep up courage, there is the knowledge that a child's recuperative forces are so great that he may apparently be at death's door one day, and be up and playing the next. The physician's dictum is backed by wide and wise observation when he says, "Never despair of a child's life until the breath is actually out of his body."

(To be continued next week.)

FOR YOUR SCRAP-BOOK.

Recipes From Many Sources and of Acknowledged Worth.

CHOCOLATE PIE.

One coffee cup of milk, two tablespoons of grated chocolate, three-fourths of a cup of sugar, yolks of three eggs. Beat chocolate and milk together, then beat yolks and sugar to a cream and add to the chocolate and milk. Flavor with vanilla. Bake with an under crust. Make a meringue of the whites and spread over the top.

ROMAN CREAM.

Into one quart of milk put one-half box of gelatine; heat for fifteen minutes; then add the yolks of four eggs beaten with one cup of sugar; scald four minutes, then add the whites of the eggs beaten stiff, a pinch of salt, rose or vanilla flavoring.

ONION SAUCE.

This is a nice sauce for roast ducks or geese. Boil six onions until very soft, changing the water once or twice. Drain the onions and rub through a sieve; add one cupful of hot milk, a liberal piece of butter and pepper and salt to taste.

CORN CROQUETTES.

Mix half a can of sweet corn with sufficient mashed potato to make a thick paste; add a tablespoonful of butter and a little salt; form into croquettes, dip in beaten eggs, then into bread crumbs and fry in hot fat.

APPLE BUTTER CUSTARD PIE.

Beat together four eggs, or a tablespoonful of apple butter, one of sugar, one tablespoonful of allspice, add one quart of rich milk and a pinch of salt; bake in three pie with an under crust only.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

What is a heilbom, jay?"

"Well, it's all that old-fashioned jewelry your mother bought before I knew her."—Chicago Record.

Intelligent management and feeding are as necessary with chickens as with other stock.

INSURANCE

Notice

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN,

MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES being

represented in New York by Mr. J. C. Sherman, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made.

Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.

Queen Ins. Co. of London.

London & Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.

Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.

Northern Assurance Co. of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates and the highest standing and character of the companies offer the strongest inducements against fire.

Norfolk Ins. Co. of N. Y. \$2,500,000

American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia. 2,500,000

Fire Association of Philadelphia. 2,500,000

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, May 5, 1900.

The striking brewery engineers of Boston have been successful in their strike. Their object was to obtain an eight-hour day without reduction of wages, and the brewers have acceded to their demands. The beer famine is therefore over, to the joy of some and the regret of others.

Now that the Vermont officers have captured the Shaws after a desperate fight, they would do well to put them behind the bars for a long term of years. Such type of criminal is a serious menace to the welfare of the sparsely-settled and poorly-protected country district. The officials are deserving of much credit for the persistence and energy which they devoted to ridding the neighborhood of two dangerous characters.

The collection of poll taxes in the future will not be as lax as it has been in the past. Some time ago the supreme court decided that the tax was collectable and on April 21 the general assembly passed an act authorizing the appointment, by collectors of taxes, of deputies to serve warrants issued by collectors. The act provides that the deputy shall arrest the person against whom the warrant is issued and commit him to jail in Providence. The collectors' warrant shall run throughout the state. The effect of this act will be to increase the care with which poll taxes are assessed, and undoubtedly the revenues for the schools will be largely augmented thereby.

Reports of large shipments of gold to Europe are stirring up the alarmists, but Secretary Gage is perfectly serene. In an interview he said that exports at this season of the year were quite usual. He had no definite idea of the amount that might be shipped at this time, but was confident that the total would not approach the sum which the Treasury could spare with the least difficulty. At present the free gold in the Treasury vaults amounts to about \$52,500,000. This could all be taken before the \$150,000,000 reserve fund would be disturbed. The Secretary had no thought that the shipments would reach that amount or even approximate. The shipment of gold at this time, he said, was easily explained. Money was being loaned in New York as low as 2 1/2 per cent., while in London it was worth 3 per cent. The tendency of the gold movement necessarily would be toward the best market.

Shad Fry for Point Judith.

In response to the request of Dr. Brigham and Dr. Field of the Experiment Station at Kingston, through Dr. Bumpus of the Commission of Inland Fisheries, a quantity of shad fry is to be forwarded in May from the Government Hatcheries for liberation in Point Judith Pond. The recent interest in maintaining a permanent breach to this pond has led to this effort to increase the economic value of the pond. As soon as the citizens of South Kingstown do something towards making the conditions what they should be, the Experiment Station staff will be able and willing to co-operate in measures for the general good. People are just beginning to consider the enormous economic value of this body of water, and to recall the former bountiful yields of oysters and fish. This condition can be restored by proper cultivation.

Notice will be given as to when and where the shad fry are to be liberated in order that those who wish may see them. It is expected that these shad will return in future years, coming into spawn when full grown.

Should the conditions here prove favorable, and a satisfactory breach be maintained, extensive shad fishing may be added to the "Buckie" industry, and thus a great sum of money may be secured and be distributed among the people of the community through the fishermen, while every one in this section will be benefited through a cheaper food supply of delicious fish.

Governor Allen.

Governor Allen of Porto Rico is undoubtedly inappreciated. When he assumed the supreme control over the Island of Porto Rico he was clad in civilian costume and surprised the natives by his presence. A despatch says that he landed in an ordinary costume, straw hat, blue coat, and dark trousers, and a wave of exclamations followed the carriage. "That can't be Mr. Allen," said one. "That's not the new governor," said another; "not that man in the straw hat. Surely not." The simplicity of the costume and the general details of the reception took the Porto Ricans by surprise and they could scarcely realize that they looked upon the new governor. Mr. Allen is the first governor of Porto Rico to arrive in anything less conspicuous than a gorgeous uniform, covered with gold lace and similar trappings. Few representative citizens were present at the landing, the throng being composed largely of middle class people. Nor was there any attempt to decorate the buildings, or nothing to speak of; and generally the reception was not notably enthusiastic. One Porto Rican explained the lack of popular demonstration by saying that the people were dissatisfied to find that the civil government would not actually be in full force on May 1, as they had hoped.

The American "Freedman."

Fourteen negroes sold into slavery from a Dutch trading vessel in 1619, in Jamestown, Virginia, have increased to approximately 11,000,000 "Freedmen" in 1900, in the United States. Probably not far from 83 per cent. of the colored race reside in the states south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and south of the state of Missouri while 17 per cent. are scattered throughout the New England, Middle, Central Western, and Western states.

At the expiration of nearly two hundred and fifty years slavery had come to be looked on as exclusively a southern institution, many persons overlooking the fact that slaves were once owned in all parts of the country; that had slave labor proved remunerative in the north slavery instead of being confined in the southern portion of the United States might have continued to exist in the northern portion as well.

Freedom found the negro in the South; in many cases more or less skilled in the labor of the farm, as a blacksmith, in the use of carpenter's tools, in the duties of the house servant, and in the art of cookery. But with little or no knowledge as to the requirements essential to successful citizenship, or as the head of the family; Personal responsibility in the procuring of the adornment for the outer, and in the procuring of the sustenance necessary for the sustaining of the inner man. Without practical knowledge or experience in the control of sons and daughters. Freedom was misconstrued by the more ignorant and youthful representatives of the race to mean license to do whatever the inclination prompted them to do; this without the knowledge that unbridled license leads to ultimate, unavoidable hardship and punishment. Freedom gave to these "children" of all ages, true representatives of a patriarchal (communitarian) civilization, the privilege to do for themselves and others, of their own volition, a something for which they were totally unprepared, and without direction were ignorant as how to proceed.

The condition of the negro at the close of the civil war having been thus described one is led next to turn his attention to philanthropic endeavors on the part of intelligent sympathizers (sometimes persons without the requisite knowledge as to absolute existing conditions) in their efforts to create a new environment in which the late bondman and bondwoman could rise to a higher level. Institutions designated as universities, colleges, and industrial schools were established and endowed in various localities in the Southern states in which the negro might seek and obtain advantages so long withheld from him. The results were what might have been looked for, but not necessarily expected.

It should be considered by the reader that no race of people can do well (or even fairly well) unless directed aright. In the case of the "Freedman" in the South at the close of a devastating war his status could not be immediately, intelligently or definitely determined. Under such existing conditions to whom could he be expected to turn for direction and example, if the cases are excepted where he determined to be a direction and example unto himself, unless to his former master and mistress, who were equally unprepared with himself to solve the problem of free labor? Thus it was that he in a measure was left, for the time being, to work out his own salvation.

In initiation of the action taken, in the enlightenment and elevation of their sons and daughters, by those whom he had been taught to respect he sought the higher and ignored the manual training in education. He sought, so far as in his power lay, to give to his children the superior in education, forgetting, if he ever had been told, that it is true that "one generation (of mankind) gathers the material, and the next generation builds the palaces;" a doctor without patients; a minister without a charge; a lawyer without clients, and a teacher without a school, or the prospect of obtaining either, when suffering from the pangs of hunger, even if he borrow from his neighbor who is not looking in his direction, or starve. Very few children have the necessary fortitude to submit to the starvation process in the midst of plenty.

After a course in one of the institutions for the education of the negro the son of the ex-slave, man or woman, returned to the town or to the farm with some knowledge of mathematics and literature (smattering of the sciences), and instead of putting his education to intelligent use in the showing that he was able to improve on the opportunity and in the mastering of his father's partially learned trade to establish himself as a needed individual in his community or of putting his knowledge of chemistry to use in the intelligent increase in the products of his father's farm he displayed his diplomas (likely as not testimonials in which it was written "He is a gentleman of culture, fitted to adorn any position in society") instead of he is a reliable colored man thoroughly equipped to satisfactorily perform his undertakings and sought a position in which he might follow his chosen profession: Medicine, Theology, Law, or Teaching. What was the result? The man far in advance of the general condition of his race was looked on with suspicion, as holding himself above his fellows, by one class; with ignorant envy by another, and was classed as the "order dude" by a third. He drifted from town to city, never reaching, except in rare instances, a higher profession than that of waiter and in many cases seeking to live "by his wits" developed into the criminal. This in the face of the knowledge that in the South the black man and the black woman are turned to as the natural assistants to the white man in skilled and unskilled labor; that the white man and the white woman in the South turned to the colored man or to the colored woman when in need of the services of a farmer, a mechanic, a seamstress, or a cook—to say nothing of the prospects of a competent and skillful contractor, or of a tasteful and considerate milliner or dressmaker.

While a majority of the negro population in the south failed for the reason that educated manual labor was scarcely considered by the race during the twenty years immediately following the war to realize that the essential requirement of the right of citizenship was self-respecting, self-sustaining manhood; that the general condition of the negro tended to show that the trend of the race, as a whole, was downward rather than upward there were notable exceptions to this general rule, which go to show the possibilities to the negro when he is willing to take the advice, and to follow the example of those who are competent to lead him, when he is taught to govern himself.

Space will not allow of the citing of but

few of the small number (if the whole number of "Freedmen" are considered) of examples of the capabilities, under certain conditions and within certain surroundings, of the negro. (An intelligent negro? A negro so situated that his more fortunate brethren can see and appreciate his efforts to establish good citizenship.) Not many miles from the City of Washington, D. C., a negro has a farm, all paid for, with dwelling house and farm buildings in good condition. The farm is well stocked and the owner has made something of a reputation as a breeder of good horses. He has established himself as an interested, reputable citizen in his community and his position or his vote are unquestioned. In another state two brothers, sons of an ex-slave, took up carpentering at the close of the civil war. They were without practical training in the trade. Their only knowledge of its requirements were derived from their father, who instructed them to the extent of his capacity, "and the boys," as it is said, "have picked up the rest." Yet these two negroes have hardly ever "out of a job," and have accumulated by their thrift and industry what would be considered a fair sum of money in any community. It is needless to say that these two men are citizens. In another locality a young man graduate from either the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute or the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, returned to his father's plantation and after attending to the repair and enlargement of the farm buildings, thereon put his knowledge (education in manual labor) to use in the introduction of truck or garden farming. It is said that he is accumulating money. He is held in respect as an enterprising, industrious citizen by all who have dealings with him. Here has been shown what the negro is capable of if he is trained to labor with his head and his hands, both. He should be secured in all of his rights as a citizen, but he should also be told that the best and surest way to secure that citizenship is to show that he is a willing and valuable helper in the upholding of the integrity of the community in which he lives and should be a member. A man secure in one position can safely reach out after other and better things in another. But a doctor who takes the last twenty-five cents in the possession of the mother as his fee for the treatment of her sick child; a minister who preaches for the Sunday contribution, because he can do no better; a lawyer who secures the case in court because no white lawyer will take it for fifty cents, and the teacher who is willing to take the school at half the regular salary that she may be a teacher, will hardly attain to such a dignity.

The former "Slave States" and the District of Columbia have expended more than \$100,000,000 (one hundred million dollars) during the last past thirty years in the education of the colored race. To this should be added \$7,055,511 (seven million, five hundred thousand and five hundred and eleven dollars) appropriated by the United States Government for the same purpose. Of the sums contributed by individuals to aid in the maintenance and endowment of such institutions as the Atlanta University, Clark University, and Leeland University we are without knowledge. But the question before us, and before the negro is: Shall the university be allowed to wait until "Hampton" and "Tuskegee" have laid the foundation on which the negro can stand, and grow into a new estate?

Narragansett Abroad.

Washington Matters.

The Kentucky Case in the Supreme Court—Sultan of Turkey Must Pay Damages—Notes From the Capital.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1900.

The Kentucky case was argued today before the United States Supreme Court. Gov. Taylor, who has been in Washington in connection with the case, has gone back to Kentucky for the purpose of standing trial under the indictment which partisan prejudice has found against him, although he knows that the "democrats" think they have the game all fixed to convict him on transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

Dr. J. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney honorably in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

Dr. J. J. Cheney & Co. is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 35c per bottle, sold by all druggists. Testimonials free. Dr. J. J. Cheney's family is the best.

President McKinley will not be turned aside from his intention to name the Sultan of Turkey to pay for American Missionary property destroyed in his empire, by sensational publications alleging that Turkey has been encouraged to resist payment by Russia. As a matter of fact, neither Russia nor any other government has intimidated in any manner that it had anything to do with or intended to have anything to do with anything this government might feel disposed to do to compel the Sultan to pay this money which he has over and over promised to pay, but it would make no difference if they had. The United States has never brooked interference in its business by governments and it will not do so now.

Senator Scott, of West Virginia, has reason to feel proud of the unqualified endorsement of his right to the seat he holds given by the Senate, when the motion of Senator Pettus, of Ala., to send the resolution declaring Mr. Scott entitled to his seat, back to Committee, with instructions to further investigate, was defeated by the vote of 32 to 8. The three democrats who voted aye might have had more support from their party, if Senator Chandler had not incidentally remarked that the vote on the motion would determine whether the rule established in the Turpie case—that the Senate should not reopen a decision made by a state legislature—would be reversed, and that if it was reversed, it would cover the credentials of Senator-elect Blackburn, of Kentucky, which would have to be considered early in the next Congress.

Democratic leaders—real leaders—are sorry that Representatives Sulzer, of New York, and Lentz, of Ohio, two democrats in search of notoriety, succeeded in getting that Congressional investigation of the labor riots in Idaho, in which they have made the democratic party appear as the champion of the rioters and thugs, who according to the testimony of the democratic gov-

Pinkham Facts

Mrs. Pinkham personally attends to her tremendous correspondence with suffering women.

Her trained assistants are all women.

The letters from women are opened by women only.

They are read by women only.

They are answered by women and only women.

The correspondence is sacredly confidential.

Write for a book Mrs. Pinkham has just published which contains letters from the mayor of Lynn, the postmaster of Lynn and others of her own city who have made careful investigation.

Mrs. Pinkham has helped a million women who suffered with female troubles. She can cure YOU. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

error of the State, Gen. Merriam and other reputable witnesses, started a reign of terror in a county of Idaho that could only be put down and held down by the presence of Federal troops. It is a warning to the democratic party against allowing such men as Sulzer and Lentz to pose as party leaders—a warning which will be emphasized by loss of votes.

Assistant Secretary Taylor, of the Treasury Department, who has just returned from an inspection of the new public building on Ellis Island, in New York harbor, which is being constructed for use as an immigrant station, is enthusiastic over the structure, which he says will be one of the wonders of the world. The room for the examination of immigrants will accommodate 1,500 persons without uncomfortable crowding. The cost of all the buildings will exceed \$1,000,000, a portion of which will be paid from the Immigration fund. It is a fact not generally known that the Immigration Bureau is entirely self-sustaining, the tax of \$1 on each immigrant more than paying all his expenses.

President McKinley has signed a bill providing for the form of government for the territory of Hawaii, which will go into effect in 45 days, and is at present considering the qualifications of the several applicants for the territorial officers, including the governor, all of whom must be citizens of Hawaii.

Senator Chandler has given notice that he will call up the resolution declaring Senator Clark, of Montana, not entitled to his seat, this week, but an immediate vote thereon is not expected.

In accordance with previous agreement, the House will take up the Nicaragua canal bill on Tuesday and vote upon it on Wednesday. It will pass, but whether it can be acted upon by the Senate, at this session, is uncertain, owing to the pressure of other business and the desire to adjourn early in June.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney honorably in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

Dr. J. J. Cheney & Co. is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 35c per bottle, sold by all druggists. Testimonials free. Dr. J. J. Cheney's family is the best.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1900, by W. T. Foster.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., May 5.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from May 10 to May 14, and the next will reach Pacific coast about May 14, cross west of Rockies country by close of 15, great central valleys 16 to 18, eastern states 19.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about May 14, great central valleys 16, eastern states 18.

Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about 17, great central valleys 19, eastern states 21.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. May 21 will average about "normal" in the great central valleys, about in the eastern states, about on the Pacific slope.

About the date of this bulletin a warm wave will be crossing the Rockies and a few days later will spread over all the country east. This will be followed not far from 14 by a low temperature wave that will go near the frost line in northern states. These extremes of temperature will affect the whole continent from near 9 to near 14.

The following weather changes will occur within twenty-four hours of 8 p. m., on the dates mentioned. For the Atlantic coast:

May 7—Moderating.

May 8—Warmer.

May 9—Warmer.

May 10—Threatening.

May 11—Threatening.

May 12—Variable.

May 13—Cooler.

Opportunities for Business

At towns on the new lines of the Chicago & North-Western Railway are summarized in a pamphlet that may be obtained upon application to W. B. Kniskern, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, 22 Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill.

JAMESTOWN Real Estate Agency.

Furnished Cottages for the Season of 1900.

A. W. LUTHER, REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Perry Wharf, 924-11. Jamestown, R. I.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY, 1900.	Sun. rises.	Sun. sets.	Moon: High water.	Moon: Low water.
1 Sat.	4:51	6:21	10:11	12:40
2 Sun.	4:52	6:19	12:12	12:45
3 Mon.	4:53	6:17	1:13	12:50
4 Tues.	4:54	6:15	2:14	12:55
5 Wed.	4:55	6:13	3:15	1:00
6 Thurs.	4:56	6:11	4:16	1:05
7 Fri.	4:57	6:09	5:17	1:10

First Quarter 8th day, 8 a. m., morning.
Full Moon 11th, 10:15 a. m., morning.
Last Quarter 21st, 3:30 a. m., evening.
New Moon 28th day, 9:30 a. m., morning.

A. O'D. Taylor.

Real Estate Agent, 121 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, and Narragansett avenue, Jamestown, R. I.

Furnished Cottages for the Summer Season.

TO RENT, in both Newport and Jamestown. Rents from \$20 to \$500 in Newport, and from \$20 to \$1,500 in Jamestown. Printed list of town full particulars sent on application. PRIVATE TELEPHONE NO. 320.

Marriages.

Monday, April 30, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, New York, by the Rev. William G. Goss, William E. Glyn to Mary K. H. Kane.

Deaths.

In this city, 21 inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Daniel Shuman, 10 Collins street, Julia, widow of James Egan.

In this city, 21 inst., at the residence of her parents, Coddington blocks, Lizzie A. daughter of John and Ellen Wade, aged 21 years.

In this city, 21 inst., Hannah, daughter of the late John Rodman, in the 84th year of her age.

In this city, 1st inst., Mary A., widow of Florence Mahoney, aged 82 years.

In this city, 1st inst., Sarah J., widow of Charles Brownell, aged 84 years.

In this city, 21 inst., Sarah Ann, daughter of the late Benjamin and Almira P. Holland.

In this city, 21 inst., at the residence of his parents, William Joseph, son of William and Margaret Miller, aged 8 years.

In New York, 1st inst., John Nicholas Hogan, in the 34th year of his age.

In Providence, 21 inst., William H. Cole, 66, 1st, William W. Briggs, 49, 27th st., Almy, Almy, widow of George B. Richardson, 37, 27th st., Catherine, wife of Patrick Lannon, 71, 23d st., Susan A., widow of Henry Fry, and daughter of the late James A., and Susan Bowen Fenner, 41, 1st, Louisa, widow of George, 40, 1st, 75.

In Hingham, 21 inst., C. Louise, widow of Alfred L. Childs, in her 81st year.

In Portsmouth, 21st inst., Sarah C., wife of William T. Harvey, and daughter of John A. and the late Ann Maria F. Franklin, aged 61 years.

In Boston, 31st inst., George W. son of William W., and Sarah L. Almy of Tiverton in his 34th year.

In Smithfield, 21st inst., Harriet F., widow of George Thomas, in her 84 year.

In East Providence, 21st inst., Rhoda Hill, widow of Jeremiah Collins, in her 77th year.

12 Acre Farm FOR SALE.

I have been authorized to sell for the estate of Isaac A. Sturges, the 12-acre farm, with good buildings (such as are usually found on a farm), situated on Third Beach road in Middletown, R. I. Will assist purchaser in every way. Price \$10,000. Full particulars sent on application. Call or write.

SIMEON HAZARD.

35 BROADWAY. Telephone 35.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

It cures BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, and all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as dizziness, nervousness, distress after eating, Pale in the face, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

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HARASS ADVANCE.

Boers Are Boldly Contesting the British Fighting Line.

Brandfort Is Captured by Combined Forces of Tucker and Pole-Carew.

London, May 4.—The following dispatch, dated Brandfort, May 3, was received this morning:

Brandfort was captured by a combined movement of Colonel Tucker's and General Pole-Carew's divisions on the east and centre, and General Hutton's mounted infantry on the west. The British surprised the Boers, who retreated hastily. Four thousand of the enemy moved here yesterday evening in order to oppose our advance. Colonel Tucker's artillery had a sharp duel with the enemy's guns, and put two of them out of action.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing May 2, says: "I have just ridden hither from Thabanehu along the line of our advance, east of Bloemfontein. The distance is fully 40 miles, and yet almost every point of concentration is contested by the enemy. General Rundle, with the Eighth division, is posted on our right flank, with orders to guard a strong and boldly outlined frontal position in a country of a decidedly difficult nature. There the Boers have posted a number of guns of superior weight and range to our own. However, they show no disposition to do more than to keep in touch with us, and to harass our advance."

Further to the west General Ian Hamilton, with his division of mounted infantry, is pressing northward, encountering only a desultory fire. The Highland brigade, from Val Krantz, has been engaged, while General Tucker, commanding the Seventh division, has moved eastward from Kurze Siding, and has returned south, followed by the Boers.

Nevertheless, the cavalry, owing to the greater numbers of the enemy, have been prevented from completing the movement that was intended to encircle the Boers on the march to Brandfort, and the enemy are now prepared to offer stubborn opposition on an entrenched hill to the southeast of Kroonstad. They will probably abandon that position as soon as their stores have been moved north of the De Wet river.

General Tucker's attempt to advance on Brandfort showed the enemy to be in considerable strength. The colonial cavalry were engaged, and they lost 22 horses while under fire from pom-poms. The Boers, however, were driven from their position.

The Daily News has the following from Thabanehu, dated Wednesday: In yesterday's flanking movement Captain Towse and 50 Gordon Highlanders were surrounded by 250 Boers, who demanded their surrender. Captain Towse ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge. With a wild cheer the Gordons rushed at the enemy and swept them away with great slaughter. Captain Towse was blinded in both eyes by the enemy's fire and throughout behaved most heroically.

Thinks Boers in the Wrong.
Chicago, May 4.—At the Methodist conference here, Bishop Hartzell pleaded the cause of the Briton in the Transvaal before an audience that almost filled the Auditorium. He spoke from impressions gained by personal observation of conditions in South Africa, from personal acquaintance with President Kruger and his advisers, and from study of laws and the administration of laws by the government. Bishop Hartzell made his argument in behalf of the English. The audience was markedly pro-English in its sympathies.

Stick to Chicago Platform.
Concord, N. H., May 4.—At the state convention of the Democratic party here Thursday, to choose delegates to the national convention at Kansas City, resolutions were adopted unqualifiedly and unreservedly endorsing the Chicago platform of 1896. In whole and in detail, and declaring unwavering fidelity and adherence to the same. They denounce the Republican party for its abandonment of bimetalism, "its enactment of a gold standard law at the command of the money kings, and its absolute surrender to the national banks of the control of the currency."

The Future of Newfoundland.
St. John's, May 4.—The colonial legislature adjourned today, and the general election will take place in the autumn. Former Premier Winter will retire from active politics. Mr. Morine will assume the leadership of the opposition. Premier Bond will lead the government forces. Mr. Bond's policy will probably favor annexation to the United States, while Mr. Morine will probably advocate a union with Canada.

Children Were Badly Scared.
New York, May 4.—The industrial school building on Randall's island was destroyed by fire last night. Nobody was hurt, according to Mrs. Dunphy, the superintendent. She said, however, that the children were badly frightened, as they were in the main building near the burned structure at the time of the fire.

Brakeman Gets \$10,000 Damages.
Providence, May 4.—A verdict for \$10,000 was returned on Tuesday in the common pleas court in the case of James H. Benson against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company. Benson was a brakeman and was injured through a faulty constructed car.

Set Fire to Factory.
Boston, May 4.—Frederick H. McArde to the Massachusetts reformatory for an indefinite period, and William A. Bills to the house of correction for 13 months, were the sentences imposed by Judge Stevens on the two Chelsea men convicted recently of setting fire to their best factory in Chelsea.

To Administer Hawaiian Affairs.
Washington, May 4.—It is stated on apparently good authority that ex-President Dole will be appointed governor of Hawaii. Judge Walter F. Frear is likely to be chief justice of the supreme court. Henry A. Cooper, a native, is to be secretary of state. California is pressing Mr. M. Estee, permanent chairman of the Hawaiian convention of 1888, for United States judge of Hawaii, with excellent chances of success.

LONG CHASE ENDED.

Vermont Posse at Last Succeeds in Capturing Shaws.

Other Old Bits of News From Various Parts of New England States.

Middlebury, Vt., May 4.—Dustin Shaw and his son, Frank, who escaped from Woodstock jail on April 23, and who have been hunted through the woods and mountains of central Vermont by armed officers and citizens, and who in the course of their flight killed Deputy Sheriff Hoffman of Windsor county last Friday, were captured about four miles from Middlebury at noon on Thursday.

The courage of the men held to the last, and had they not exhausted their ammunition, it is reasonable to suppose they would have died "game" in true frontier style. It was a fight before surrender, and the aim of the officers laid Frank Shaw low, weak in physical strength, but still defiant in mood. His father, too, showed no regret for his stand, and both men are under close guard, for they are numbered among the most desperate criminals ever sent to jail in this state.

For 10 days the Shaws had outwitted the sheriffs, deputies and constables of half a dozen counties, and their goal of safety was just ahead of them when their last stand was made. The men had planned to get across the New York line some miles to the northwest of Middlebury, and had their strength been greater they might have reached that point. Both Shaws are in a pitiful condition, worn from starvation, unkempt from personal neglect, and foot and body sore from privations in evading capture. The right clue to the whereabouts of the Shaws was given by Louis J. Knight, who had seen the men in the woods near the house of Julius Seeley, and a little later Mr. Seeley himself reported the visit of two men seeking food at an early hour. The searching party immediately started on the trail, and the Shaws were overtaken on a height of land which permitted of their being surrounded.

Frank Shaw, who had killed Deputy Sheriff Hoffman, raised his rifle, and as the order had been given to shoot on sight if the men resisted arrest, a dozen rifles spoke. One bullet found its mark, for Frank Shaw fell, and the father ran, only to be driven back and seized. Young Shaw appeared to be badly hurt, but it has since been shown that the wound will not prove serious. The men will be returned to the Windsor county jail for the present. It is not yet known what action will be taken on the death of Deputy Sheriff Hoffman.

During the afternoon Dr. Noble cut a bullet out of Frank Shaw's body. It was of .55-caliber, and had first struck the fore part of the left arm, then traveling upward had entered the left side of the body. The missile was located near the shoulder blade. Sheriff Chapman has the bullet as a souvenir. Young Shaw, it is thought, will be able to be taken to Windsor county jail at Woodstock in two or three days. The guns used by the Shaws were brought in Thursday afternoon. One of them was well matted with blood. Sheriff Chapman took possession of the weapons as evidence.

Lively Tussle With Drunken Negro.
Clinton, Mass., May 4.—Robert Jenkins, a powerfully built negro, while intoxicated, made things decidedly lively on an electric car of the Worcester and Clinton Street Railway company at Boylston, and for a while it looked as though someone might get killed. On account of his intoxicated condition he was put off the car by Conductor Moran, which action he strongly resented, and he made a savage attack upon Moran. Motorman Langley went to Moran's assistance, and the two were almost overcome. Jenkins was driven off at the point of a revolver in the hands of one of the passengers.

Will Be Posthumously.
Haddam, Conn., May 4.—An appeal from probate of the will of William B. Tyler has been filed by Ira C. Payne, a nephew of the deceased. Mr. Tyler left an estate valued at about \$75,000 to several Methodist Episcopal institutions. The ground taken in the appeal is undue influence and the alleged unsound mental condition of Mr. Tyler at the time the will was made.

Pocket Lined With Money.
Rowley, Mass., May 4.—As a train for Boston pulled out of the station here Thursday afternoon the engineer saw a man lying beside the track. It was evident that the man had been struck and killed by an earlier train. In his pocket were \$60 in bills and a bank book on the Haverhill Savings bank for \$50, made out to one Pigeons.

Mill Employees Exposed to Smallpox.
Chicopee, Mass., May 4.—Joseph Maguda, 7 years old, was reported to the police as suffering from smallpox. Investigation by the board of health proved the report to be true, and the house was quarantined and the occupants vaccinated. The origin of the disease is not known. A number of mill employees have been exposed.

Endangered Human Life.
Sanford, Me., May 4.—While workmen were excavating a cellar for a dwelling in proximity to the Sanford theatre, it was found that one of the side walls of the theatre had bulged outward several inches. An inspector of buildings at once condemned the building as unsafe. The Sanford theatre is one of the oldest buildings in the township, and once served as a town hall.

Vardon Meets With Defeat.
Providence, May 4.—Harry Vardon was defeated yesterday afternoon at the Wannamoisett Golf club in his last match before leaving for England, by the best ball of W. D. Brownell of the local club and C. L. Bremer of the Wallaston Golf club, Boston. The score was 2 up and 1 to play.

Fitchburg's Long "Drought" Broken.
Fitchburg, Mass., May 4.—After a period of eight years of no liquor being sold in this city, the recent vote for license has gone into effect, there being 26 licenses granted, and as many places opened up for business Tuesday morning. Before 8 o'clock most of the saloons closed, in not a few instances on account of being practically sold out of liquor, the traffic being unexpectedly large.



THE BEST THEY KNOW.

YOU remember the old lady who rode for the first time on a railway train. There was a frightful collision, but when the rescuers reached her she was quite calm. She said she supposed they always stopped that way. The story well illustrates why so many women are satisfied to live without Ivory Soap. They have never tried it! Naturally enough, they think that annoying odors, sharp chemicals, and wasteful greasiness are common to all soaps.

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Natural History Society.

The annual meeting of the Natural History Society took place on Thursday, May 3—the first Thursday in May, in conformity with the requirements of the Society's charter. The president, Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, occupied the chair, and there was a fair attendance of members. The president's report reviewed the work of the Society during the seventeenth annual session just closed, giving also an account of its condition, which is upon the whole satisfactory. There have been eight regular meetings since October last, and sixteen papers have been read at them. Revived interest in natural history seems to have been shown during the winter season, and several of the papers read and discussed were of a high order.

The reports of the treasurer, librarian and curators were also read, and a new number of the printed Proceedings of the Society was issued, the first since 1892. An amendment to the Constitution was read and will be submitted to the members of the Society for final action at a special meeting to be held for the purpose in May or June. It provides that the fee necessary to constitute Life Membership shall be fifty dollars instead of one hundred as has hitherto been customary.

The following list of officers and council was then elected to serve during the coming year:

President—A. O'D. Taylor.
Vice-Presidents—Capt. J. B. Cotton, Rev. Emory H. Porter, J. M. K. Southwick.
Trustees—Col. John Harro Povey, Hon. L. D. Davis, Hon. Martin Baker.
Treasurer—Amos Parmenter.
Secretary—Amory Austin.
Librarian—Richard Bliss.
Curator—Dr. W. C. Stoddard.
Other members of the Council—Geo. Gordon King, Benjamin Baker, Dr. C. W. Huntington, Dr. Edgar A. Mearns, U. S. A., Assistant Curators—Dr. Douglas P. A. Jacoby, Hugh L. Taylor.

Town of New Shoreham.

Notice of Applications for Liquor Licenses.

AT A MEETING of the Town Council of the Town of New Shoreham held April 30th, 1900, the following named persons made application for a liquor license of the second class, under the provisions of Chapter 102 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, to sell pure, spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors within the limit of said town, viz.:
Cundall, Frank C.—Ocean View Hotel.
The Town Council of said New Shoreham will be in session at the Town Hall in said town on Saturday, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock p. m., when opportunity will be given for remonstrances to be heard before acting upon said application or of granting license under it.
Published by order of the Town Council of New Shoreham.
EDWARD D. CHAMPLIN,
Council Clerk.

Industrial Trust Co.

NEWPORT BRANCH.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CONDITION OF INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, MARCH 30, 1900.

Capital,	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits,	537,280.23
Deposits,	11,701,146.62
Assets,	13,238,428.85

With the very large resources of the Industrial Trust Company, its customers can always receive the accommodation to which they are entitled, no matter what the stringency in the money market may be.

BRANCH BANKING is in general use, both in Great Britain and Continental Europe, and is rapidly growing in favor in this country.

The Industrial Trust Company, Newport Branch, respectfully solicits your account, and offers you all the facilities of the Company itself.

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Every Man

Should see our collection of SPRING CLOTHING before purchasing. There is EVERYTHING here that people of good taste desire—nothing of the sham sort. The character of our business is reflected in the goods we sell.

We make it a point

To do business on the small profit basis, believing it pays us to give our customers good returns for their money. To insure absolute satisfaction we are always ready with

"Your money back if you want it."

Newport One Price Clothing Co.

208 THAMES STREET. 208

Why the People Like to Trade At

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 Thames St.,
POINTS WORTH CONSIDERING.

SCHREIER'S have the largest and most select stock.

SCHREIER'S have given general satisfaction in style and workmanship.

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All Goods Made up of Good Material.

Every thing in the line can be found at

THE LEADER,

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Alpha Home Pudding, THE LATEST THING OUT.

Scotch Oats, fresh

Smalley Fruit Jars,

NEW DESIGNS.

S. S. THOMPSON.

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Electric Light, Electric Power,
Electric Supplies,
Incandescent and Arc Lamp
Electric Motors, Electric Fans,
Fixtures and Shades.

Residences, stores and offices wired for and lighted by

Incandescent Electric Light at lowest rates.

NEWPORT ILLUMINATING COMPANY,

449 to 455 THAMES STREET.

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Jeddo Lehigh Coal

Will prove its superiority over all other Lehigh Coals when you test it in your Greenhouse or Furnace. You don't get up in the morning and find furnace or stove has consumed all its contents. It will burn longer, without clinkering, than any other coal in this market. Lorryberry, Lykens Valley and Pittston White and Red Ash Coals always in stock.

The GARDINER B. REYNOLDS CO.,

Opposite Post Office, and Sherman's Wharf.
Assistance Given to Farmers in Loading.



Christmas Presents.

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS AND SLIPPERS.

EXAMINE OUR LARGE STOCK.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Lying Prophets.

BY EDEN PHILLIPOTES, AUTHOR OF

"CHILDREN OF THE MIST."

The Cambric Mask, by Robert W. Chambers.

The Love of Parson Lord and Other Stories, by Mary E. Wilkins.

Captain Dieppe, by Anthony Hope.

A Manifest Destiny, by Julia Magruda.

The First American, His Homes and His Households, by Lelia Hebert.

Carr's Book Shop,

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

Selected Tale.

A Death Venture.

(Captain William S. O'Neill of the Rough Riders, the author of the following story, fell at Santiago in the forefront of the battle.)

In the Apache Indian reservation in Arizona were mines from which the Indians in the old days obtained silver from which they molded bullets. At that time four men went to prospect for these mines.

Of these four men one was Harry Barrett. He was young and had, as many young men have and as young men should have, a girl with whom he was very much in love and to whom he was engaged to be married. It was probably this more than anything else that made him so desirous of growing suddenly rich by finding the treasure mines of the Apaches, for when a young man is truly in love his greatest regret is that he does not own the wealth of the Indies and possess the power of the ear to augment his importance in the eyes of the woman in whom he is so deeply interested.

For months there had been rumors of Indian disturbances. There had been peace on the reservation so long that men had ceased to give his dangers a thought, as men who live in the shadows of volcanoes live they after day unthinking of the hour that will find them buried beneath the lava. To the undertaker nothing is so common as death; while the headman in time sees nothing notable in an execution, save whether or not the axe finds its way through one neck easier than through another. And it is so with danger, for when it is ever present, men grow callous to it, no matter how great it may be. So it was with Harry Barrett and his comrades. While the girl who was awaiting his return might have occasionally thought of the risks that the little party ran the men never felt any anxiety, or if they did subdued it without expressing it.

For the first few days they found indications of rich silver deposits—indications that were so rich that they made a permanent camp, intending to examine the ledges that encircled the country thoroughly. They had seen no Indians and expected none. One day, though, as they sat at dinner a shot came out of the pines, and before the echo had died away it was followed by a score of others. Old Jeff Bennett dropped the tin plate from which he was eating on the ground, not that he was so gently that it hardly made a sound, and as it fell he apparently made an effort to rise to his feet, only to fall face forward into the fire, where still shimmered the unquenched portion of the noonday meal.

The three remaining men sprang to their feet unharmed and rushed to seek cover behind trees and boulders, picking up their arms that came nearest to their hands. As Barrett passed the fire he drew from it the body of the old man. The face was covered with ashes and blood, while the long hair and open shirt were smoking from the contact with the coals. The limp body and relaxed jaw told how suddenly death had come.

As the young man threw the body to one side from the fire and sank under the cover of a boulder he glanced in the direction from which the shots had come, but could see nothing. As he watched there would occasionally rise puffs of white smoke, followed by the report of a rifle, and he would fire in return. Through the whole afternoon never once did he see an Indian's face or form. After the first surprise the three had called to one another and were rejoiced to know that none was hit. The oldest had taken the direction of affairs.

"Hold your ammunition and wait until tonight, and then we will break back for the canyon and try to reach the settlements. There are too many of them for us to stand off," he said, and so through the long afternoon they waited. The fire they had kindled burned out, and the body of the dead man beside it grew cold and rigid. The blood no longer flowed from the wound. When the wind would blow the ashes from the coals left by the fire, they would still glow, as if in mockery of the quick death that had overtaken the outstretched form beside them.

When darkness had come, the three men gradually crept back, keeping as closely together as possible, in the direction of the canyon behind them. Occasionally, out of the darkness, would come a flash of light from a rifle fired in their direction. To these at first they replied, but when they had got some distance from the camp where the dead man lay they rose to their feet and as rapidly and noiselessly as possible retreated to the canyon. No one spoke, but each knew that the faces of their comrades were, like his own, glowing with that feeling of gratitude that comes only when a man has escaped almost certain death. They would never see the man they had left behind again; but, after all, he was old and alone in the world, while they—well with them life was sweeter and dearer than it could have possibly been to him. To Harry, at least, it seemed so. What would the girl have done had he instead been killed and lying back there by the deserted camp fire, so mutilated beyond recognition when his body should pass into the hands of the Apaches? By morning they would be within a few miles of the settlements, and they would be safe. It was so dark that they had to use both hands and feet in feeling for a footway down through the canyon. Still they were making good progress. It was hardly midnight, and they must have left their camp at least a dozen miles behind. They could not be over 30 or 40 miles from the settlements, and, once out of the canyon, they would soon travel that distance. The moon would soon be high in the heavens, and that would help them, but it would also bring aid to the pursuers, raging at their escape. Its light was already beginning to fill the mountain sides and canyons with strange and uncouth shadows.

The three men kept closely together, as if relying on one another for assistance. As they climbed down through the canyon they remained on its darkest side, in order to make their narrow footway still more dangerous. Far behind them they could see on the mountain side a blaze of light, and they knew that it was a signal of their escape. It made them push forward with greater exertion, for now they knew that the pursuit was close behind, and that it would be only with the greatest effort they could escape, as the Indians had probably discovered the direction in which they were going and would endeavor to intercept them. As they pushed forward with renewed haste the man in the rear suddenly slipped and fell, carrying with him his two comrades. The slide was but a slight one. The little pebbles it had started had hardly ceased rolling before two of the men were again on their feet, picking up their arms. Harry tried to join

them and rose to his feet, but only to fall again.

"What's the matter?" asked one of his comrades.

"I think I have sprained my leg some way," he replied.

The two men assisted him to arise, but when he was on his feet his left leg seemed to be without life so far as any control of the muscles of it was concerned. He tried to step forward, but it dragged as if it were paralyzed. A cold sweat broke out all over him, and when one of the men who supported him said, "This is hell!" it sounded like a sentence of death.

"Can't you move it at all?" asked one of his comrades, his voice betraying his desire to be once more on his way toward the settlements. They were still standing where they had fallen. In the moonlight, and one of them, noticing it, led the way back into the shadow.

"No, I am afraid it is broken," answered the disabled man. His voice sounded strange and changed. He could hardly recognize it. The dead man whom they had left lying back by the campfire seemed very near to him, and in his fear and pain he wondered if the Indians had mutilated him very much.

The two men laid him down, and one, taking the disabled limb in his hand, moved it gently back and forth and in an instant moved his hand far up on the thigh.

"Yes, it's broken there. You can feel the ends of the bones." As he said it he glanced from the face of the wounded man into that of his other comrade. Even in the shadow the wounded man caught the expression on the faces of the two men and knew that they were thinking how long it would be before the Apaches would overtake them if they remained there. Both had seated themselves by his side in the shadow, so that if their pursuers were near they would offer a poorer target.

"Don't you think you can hang along with our help?" asked one.

"No, it's no use boys. I could never get through the canyon. You will have to leave me. If I tried, they would attack us before daylight." As he said this he unbuckled the belt from around his waist, with its gleaming row of cartridges, and handed it to one of men after taking the revolver from his holster.

"Well, we ain't going to leave you," said one of his comrades.

"Boys, that is nonsense," said the disabled man. His voice was so calm and clear now that it surprised him. "You can do me no good by staying, and there will be three instead of one to die. By tomorrow morning you can be within reach of the settlements and safe, but my time has come."

The two men looked at each in silence. After all, it was but true that nothing would be gained by their staying. They had both risen to their feet like men who had been given a new hope.

"Boys, tell Mattie how it was and give her what I have got in town." At the mention of the girl's name there again came into the voice the unsteady strangeness that was there when he first told them that he was hurt, while in the moonlight they could see there were tears in his eyes. For an instant the wounded man was silent, and then he added: "You had better take my arms with you. You may need them."

As he finished speaking he cocked the revolver and placed it in his hand, but before he could press the trigger of the men grasped his hand and exclaimed: "Don't do that!"

"Yes, you are right. The report would betray us," said the wounded man as he lowered the weapon. "Give me that knife instead."

"I didn't mean it that way," said the man who had made the remark, assuming that the true feelings which prompted it had been perceived by the wounded man. "Don't kill yourself. We will stay with you, and we may yet pull through."

The wounded man shook his head quietly. The tone of the speaker told him as plain as words could have done that there was but one chance of escape for any of them. He took from the belt the man mechanically handed him, in compliance with his request, his heavy hunting knife and leaned back full length in the shadow of the canyon. The men who stood watching him saw his eyes close and his lips moving in prayer, but only for an instant, and then, without looking up, he said:

"Goodbye, boys! I hope you will get through."

There was not a quaver in his voice. As he finished the men turned away so as not to see him, each saying softly, as if speaking to himself:

"Goodbye, Harry!"

New Magazines.

The May Century.

Among the slender articles in 'The Century' for May is an essay by Andrew Carnegie entitled "Popular Illusions About Trusts." An editorial in the same number entitled "The Real Danger of Trusts," sets forth wherein they are a menace to the independence of the individual and the state. The sense of humor that gave pliancy to Richard Whitley's story of social contrasts, "No. 5 John Street," is conspicuous in his treatment of "Parisian Pastimes" this month. This number contains the second and last of profusely illustrated papers on "The National Zoo" at Washington, by Ernest Seton Thompson. "A Word of Warning to Young Actresses" is addressed especially to would-be actresses or amateurs by one of the most successful of actresses, Miss Clara Morris. "Significant Ignorance of the Bible" is contributed by President Thwing of Western Reserve University. The "Literary Shilling," of which Prof. William Knight, the Wordsworthian, writes, with illustrations by Harry Fern, is Dove Cottage, the home of Wordsworth and De Quincey. Under the modest title, "Leaves from a Notebook," Thomas Bailey Aldrich offers a few charming pages. Adventure is the motive in the concluding chapter of Benjamin Wood's "Hardships of a Republic," and something more than mere travel sketches are to be found in "Our Friend the Sultan of Jolo," by Charles R. Hugadorn, "The All-American Route to the Klondike," by Edward Gillette, and "The Maharaja's Water Carnival," by the artist-author, R. D. Mackenzie. The two leading serials—Mr. Morley's "Oliver Cromwell" and Dr. Mitchell's "Dr. North and His Friends"—maintain their interest. This number of 'The Century' appeals to lovers of art by its frontispiece portrait of Wordsworth at seventy-seven and its reproduction of Rembrandt's "Rabbi with the White Turban"; "Art in Modern Bridges," by Montgomery Schuyler, with pictures of famous bridges, actual or proposed; Frederick Keppel's paper on Henri Paulin-Latour, with examples of his lithographs on musical motives; and Castagnoli's full-page and smaller plates illustrating "Parisian Pastimes."

The "New Lippincott" Magazine.

Quite appropriate to the May number of the "New Lippincott," which issues on April 21st, is the title of the complete novel, "April Showers," by Alice Brown, author of the delightful "Tiverton Tales." The title fits the story, too, in which clouds and sunshine chase each other in quick succession. Miss Brown is, like Mary E. Wilkins, a New England woman, clever and forcible, and her characters are drawn from the same soil. S. R. Crockett's story called "The Troubles of Israel" cannot be excelled in humor and tenderness, and is entirely worthy of the author of "The Stickler Minister." "At Nightfall," by George Gissing, an English author of established reputation, is a story told by a sick man to his trained nurse about the only woman in the world he cared for. Mrs. Hudson's fifth Mormon story, "The Avenging Angel," has a gleam of humor in it to lighten the otherwise tragic tale about a Scotch woman who adopted the Mormon faith. The coming total eclipse of the sun is lucidly described by Julia MacNair Wright in a paper entitled "The Event of May 28th, 1900." "The Siege of Plevna," Stephen Crane's third article in his series on "Great Battles of the World," bears with timely significance on Lady Smith and Mafeking. Elizabeth Robins Pennell describes "One Way to see the Paris Exposition," that is, on a bicycle to the beautiful suburbs of Paris. John K. Mitchell, M. D., has a poem called "His Excuse," and other contributions of verse are by Theodosia Garrison, Clarence Urmy, Florence Earle Coates, Marie van Vorst, and Tom Masson.

Mary Johnston.

The success, popular as well as artistic, of Miss Mary Johnston, the author of "To Have and to Hold" and "Prisoners of Hope," is one of the romances of literature paralleled most nearly by the careers of Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte. Until a few years ago she had written nothing. Then she wrote "Prisoners of Hope," which was eminently successful for the first work of an author, and now "To Have and to Hold" has not only enhanced her reputation as a literary artist, but has placed her in the front rank of "popular" romances. The success of "To Have and to Hold" has been really remarkable. On the day of its publication advance orders for 45,000 copies had been received, and two weeks after it had issued from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the actual sales amounted to over 100,000. In one week over 81,000 copies were taken by dealers, and exactly one month after publication it had passed into its 125th thousand. Even "Uncle Tom's Cabin," probably the most popular American novel ever published, did not do so well, for two months after publication had passed before Mrs. Stowe's classic had been sold to the number of 100,000. The author of this highly successful novel comes of an old Virginia family. Her father is Major John W. Johnston, who won his rank as an artillery officer in the Confederate army. He is a lawyer by profession, but since the war has engaged in Southern railroad enterprises. When his daughter was sixteen years old, he removed with his family to Birmingham, Ala., and with the exception of a residence of four years in New York City, this has since been the home of the family. Miss Johnston's mother died not long after the removal of the family to Birmingham, and Miss Johnston, as the eldest of the daughters, became the heart of her father's house, a position she still occupies.

McClure's Magazine.

McClure's Magazine for May gives an intimate, vivid presentation of General Lawton as a man and a soldier, with special reference to his Philippine campaign, in an article by his close associate in the Philippines, Professor Dan C. Worcester. The article is illustrated with a series of portraits of Lawton, showing him at different ages from seventeen to fifty-five, and with other pictures. An article by Professor Simon Newcomb tells all about the time and course of the total eclipse of the sun which is to occur on May 28th, and also what astronomers have previously learned by such eclipses and what they hope to learn by this one. A profusely illustrated article by Earl Mayo describes the great Atlantic liner "Oceanic" in her unequalled magnitude of ten thousand tons weight and a seventh of a mile of length, telling how she was built and how she is now named and operated. An article by Ray Stannard Baker relates the story of "The New Prosperity"—a prosperity that within two years brought farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and workmen of almost every kind such an accession of income as they had never experi-

enced before, and greatly raised the country's rating in the financial calendar of the world. Dr. Watson ("The Macabre") writes of the relations of Jesus to the Samaritans and Pharisees, and of the social feud between these two classes. The paper is fully illustrated by C. K. Lawson, four of the illustrations being in color. In a poem entitled "Death in Battle," the young author of "Bob Son of Battle," Mr. Alfred Ollivant, discloses that his line of prose story writing. Another poem in the number is "An Indian Mother-Song," by Willis J. Irwin, very delectably illustrated by E. J. Blumenschein. There are good short stories by Count Doyle, Robert Barr, Clinton Ross, Tighe Hopkins, and Charles Warren, and a fine true story of an old fire horse by J. Lincoln Steffens.

The St. Nicholas.

Governor Roosevelt's familiar face and figure form the frontispiece of St. Nicholas for May, the first article therein being from his pen—"What We Can Expect from the American Boy." In this essay Col. Roosevelt distinguishes between moral and physical courage, and maintains that both forms are necessary to a complete and rounded character. In "Daub-o-Links" Charles Love Benjamin describes a novelty in artistic adjustment and in "The Enchanted Adjutant Bird" Tudor Jenks tells a fairy-story of a bird that had the good sense to refuse to be turned into a man. "A Little American Girl at Court," by Louise Bradford Barnum, is a tale of a young girl who was not lost, as her family feared, but was kidnapping with a German king. The present Mikado of Japan, when a little boy, is one of the two characters in a short story entitled "Watches for Cakes." "A Peck's Kindness" is illustrated in an anecdote of John G. Whittier, and a letter from him, about Barbara Freitchie, is reproduced in facsimile. As usual St. Nicholas abounds in verses and pictures, and its department of Nature and Reading are full to the brim.

The Companion in May.

There will be five issues of 'The Youth's Companion' in the month of May. Among the contributors will be Sir Norman Lockyer, who has written for the May 3d number an article full of information about the coming total eclipse of the sun; United States Attorney-General John W. Griggs, who tells "Something About Lawyers," Prof. C. A. Young, who has a timely paper on "Astronomical Photography," and the Hon. Hannis Taylor, formerly United States Minister to Spain, who describes the state of affairs "In Madrid Before the War." The fiction in the May numbers will be noteworthy. William D. Howells and Mary E. Wilkins each contributes a short story, there will be at least one serial story, and twenty brief tales of adventure by popular writers.

An Observant Boy.

The king of Spain is an observant lad, and also somewhat of a tease, as the following tale will show: During the summer's hot weather the king's tutor dictated to him the following sentence: "She possessed the distinguished manners and the grace of speech hitherto in royal princesses." "The man who wrote that," said his majesty, "never lived at court." "What makes you think that?" asked the tutor. "Why, just look," said the king; "look at the distinguished manners of those royal princesses." And he pointed to his two sisters. Maria de las Mercedes was sprawling over a table, looking much overheated and very sleepy. Maria Teresa's attitude was more ladylike, but she was industriously scratching her head, apparently embarrassed with a difficulty in French orthography. King Alfonso pinched the arm of his elder sister and smiled at the hair of the younger. "Oh, you horrid boy!" they both exclaimed at once. "There's their grace of speech," said his majesty with a laugh to his tutor.

More than a hundred years ago John Wesley wrote, as usual very sarcastically, about certain editors who had taken and altered his own and his brother's hymns. "I desire they would not attempt to mend them," said he, "for they really are not able; none of them is able to mend either the sense or the verse. Therefore I must beg of them to stand just as they are, to take them for better or worse, or to add the true meaning in the margin or at the bottom of the page, that we may no longer be accountable either for the nonsense or the doggerel of other men." This was a reasonable request, says J. Cuthbert Hadden in the Nineteenth Century, but unfortunately Wesley preached what he did not himself practice, for both he and his brother deliberately altered the hymns of Isaac Watts and others, and without saying a word about it, too.

A Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record tells a good story about Senator Pettus's entry into politics, which event took place six years ago. At that time Mr. Pettus, though seventy-two years of age, was seeking the appointment to a vacancy on the Federal bench in Alabama, and he went to Washington to ask the assistance of Mr. Pugh, then a senator from his state. "Why, Pettus?" exclaimed Pugh, "what put into your head this notion of running for office? You are altogether too old. We want young men on the bench." "I'm not too old to occupy a seat in the Senate," retorted Mr. Pettus indignantly, and left the room. He abandoned his efforts to capture the judgeship and turned straightway to Alabama, where he commenced a canvass for Mr. Pugh's seat in the Senate. That seat he now occupies.

The Use of a Library.

"What is a library, pa?" "A library, Jiminy, is what a man has when he gets together an awful lot of books that he never has time to read."—Chicago Record.

Flowering plants are not certainly known to reach a greater height than seventeen thousand feet in the Alps. At least half a dozen species—including a saxifrage, a mallow, a valerian and several composites—have been brought by Sir Martin Conway from heights of eighteen thousand to 15,500 feet in the Bolivian mountains.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Castor*

His Horseless Carriage.

"I don't see you driving as much as I did," said Telyvel to Dier.

"No; I have a horseless carriage now."

"Well, why don't you ride in that?" "Because I have sold my horse,"—Detroit Free Press.

A Good Excuse.

Proprietor—"How did you make the mistake of giving that gentleman vegetable soup when he ordered chicken?"

Waiter—"I thought the celery tops in it were feathers."—Baltimore News.

A new system of gun firing, consisting in enlarging the chamber at the breech and filling it with water between the charge and the projectile, is claimed to give enormously high muzzle velocities, with less fouling and corrosion.

Irish stew is a dish never seen in Ireland.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Largest Financial Daily Paper in the United States. Will Answer Inquiries from Subscribers About STOCKS AND BONDS WITHOUT CHARGE. Sample copies free on application. DOW, JONES & CO., Publishers. 11 Broad Street, New York.

Nasal CATARRH.

In all its stages there should be cleanliness. Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly. CREAM BALM is placed into the nostrils, spread over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large size, 50 cents at drug stores or by mail; Trial size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 51 Warren St., N. Y.

You May Need Pain-Killer

For ACCIDENTS Cuts Burns Bruises Wounds, &c., &c. It gives instant relief and cures quickly. In case of sudden illness Gramps Diarrhoea Dysentery and All Bowel Complaints. It is a sure, safe and quick remedy. There's ONLY ONE Pain-Killer Porry Davis'. Two sizes, 75c. and 50c. Sample bottle mailed (Mention this page.)

Pain-Killer

JOHN WANAMAKER. Broadway, 9th & 10th Sts., New York, July 24, 1899

Gentlemen:

Being associated for so many years with the above firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are affected in a similar way.

Yours truly,

C. W. Eastwood.

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Calf Boots, Kip Boots, Grain Boots, Felt Boots, Wool Boots, Rubber Boots, at our usual moderate prices, at

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—OF—

Mr. Lewis Skinner,

ON FERRY WHARF.

Should be pleased to notify the public, that I shall carry on the business in connection with my present stand on Commercial wharf.

ALL HORSESHOEING

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314

PROV. BLANK BOOK MAN'Y

REAR OF POST OFFICE,

47 CUSTOM HOUSE STREET, PROVIDENCE.

Blank books, wholesale or retail, on hand or made to any desired pattern. Book Binding, Paper Ruling, Edge Gilding, Gilt Lettering, Machine Perforating and Paper Cutting. The Infant is nourished.

Blindness to the State.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic markets, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

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196 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

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"ALL PERSONS desirous of having water introduced into their residence or places of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro street, near Thames.

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WM. S. SLOCUM, Treasurer.

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Diastatic Extract of Malt.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Stealing His Thunder.

The good American farmer called upon a doctor and was ushered into the library. At once the well-filled bookshelves drew his attention. "Are you fond of reading?" asked the doctor, noting the wandering gaze. "Well, yes," returned the farmer, modestly. "I should be pleased to lend you a book to take home with you," said the other. "Just take any one that you think you'd like to read."

"Oh, I'm no good at selection," replied the old man. "You pick one out, doctor."

So the doctor in a spirit of fun, gave the farmer a book written by Plato. The old man went his way, at the end of a week reappeared with the book under his arm. "Well," queried the doctor, "did you read the book?"

"Yes, I did," was the emphatic answer. "And what do you think of it?"

"It was first-rate," responded the farmer. "I've read it through from cover to cover. I never heard tell of this fellow Plato before, but all the same, I'm glad to find that this chap has been writing up some of my very best ideas."

Two Fast Trains.

Daily To Portland, Ore.

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Lines. "The Overland Limited" leaves 6:30 p. m., equipped with Pullman sleeping cars, tourist cars, free reclining chairs, buffet, library cars. All meals in dining cars. "Pacific Express" leaves 10:30 p. m., with similar equipment. No change of cars. Fastest time. Unequaled service. The best of everything. All agents sell tickets via Chicago & North-Western R.R., or address J. E. Britain, 398 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Couldn't Play.

Mamma—"You can't have another apple now, so run off and play."

Ostend—"We can't play without the apple, mamma."

Mamma—"Why not?"

Ostend—"Because we're going to play 'William Tell,' and I want to shoot the apple from Bill's head."

Sweet Labor.

"How is it you're such a great worker?" asked the grasshopper. "Because I love work," replied the busy bee. "I couldn't be happy without it. In fact, you may have noticed when my busiest season is on I'm in clover."

"Well, snh," said the old-time colored voter, "de ways er de cunderdude is past findin' out! All de year I been lak one ergin' in de wilderness, en no man 'spon' ter my cry. I holler fer bread, en dey give a Belgian block en thirty days! En now look at 'em! I lekshun thine come on, en bless God, ef dey didn't pay my house rent, took ef dey didn't pay my mule, settle my street tax en gimme enough ef cloze ter go ter preachers! En all I got ter my name is one vote en der rheumatism!"—Atlanta Constitution.

In the western part of British Columbia is a novel railway. Two miles in length. The rails are made of trees, from which the bark has been stripped, and these are bolted together. At the ends, where the rails are joined, the bark is removed, and the rails are bolted together.

COPPER MINING STOCKS.

First Price

For development purposes the Banker Hill-Sullivan Copper Mining Co., whose mines are at Isorex, Washington, offers a limited amount of full-paid and non-assessable treasury stock at 15c. per share. Par value, \$1.00. At the opening of a mine money in hand, with more to follow at regular periods, is much more valuable than later. The present investors secure foundational advantages in the large increase of value which their money produces. Several mines in this section have doubled and quadrupled the value and price of their stocks by only a few months development.

This is one of the most remarkable new copper mining districts ever discovered. The gold and silver values, in some instances, pay more than all expenses of mining and a dividend.

Our claims, in its richest section, are near the John D. and Ethel, and evidently a continuation of the Copper Queen lead, which has produced some of the finest ore in the district.

Monthly payments if desired. This enables larger purchase before development causes increase of price, and we can depend upon receiving the installments as needed in our work. The advantage is mutual.

Our is an Eastern Company, and therefore easily investigated. For prospectus and full information, address,

JOSHUA T. NOWELL, Fiscal Agent, Stock Exchange Bldg., 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

Women's Dep't.

Proper Length of School Hours.

The editor of "The Whistled Citizen," Mr. L. E. Manchester, is directing attention to the length of the hours of school children. He says that the first fourteen years of a child's life are naturally divided into two periods of seven years each, and it is recognized that in the first the brain makes the most rapid growth. The second period is one of less brain growth, but even here it has been discovered that the child's physical force varies during the day, strong in the middle of the forenoon, and decreases from then until noon, when it is very low; it begins to revive again after dinner and increases for an hour or so, and then diminishes rapidly and is very low at three o'clock. He thinks that no child should be sent to school until after it is seven years of age, unless to kindergarten, and that children under fourteen years should not have over four hours of schooling daily. He points out that all the children in that town are compelled to go to school five and a half hours, except those in the kindergarten, and they have five hours from this are taken the two recesses of fifteen minutes each. "The Citizen" calls attention to the fact that in the city of New York, when the schools were so crowded that one half the children went from nine till five, they accomplished more than they did in regular hours, "which even then were shorter than those of our schools."

We suppose that many people would prefer long school hours, because they are relieved of the responsibility of the children. The subject is one worthy of attention, whichever way it is settled.

Woman Chaplain in Wyoming.

N. D. McDonald, warden of the Wyoming State Prison at Laramie, writes: "The moral training of the prisoners in the State prison of Wyoming is entirely under the control of the chaplain, Mrs. May Preston Slosson. The appointment of Mrs. Slosson, while it attracted widespread attention and comment, we feel was the best move in the direction of bettering the condition of the inmates that has ever been made in this or in any other penal institution. Mrs. Slosson is an exceptional lady, an expertly fitted for the work, and she enters into it with a whole-heartedness that makes itself felt by one and all. Breaches of discipline have decreased nearly fifty per cent. since her appointment, as there seems to be a general feeling of shame among the prisoners that Mrs. Slosson should know that they are under punishment. She has endeavored herself to each one of the prisoners, and her chapel services are model ones of their kind. At different times during the year she arranges a course of lectures upon scientific subjects, given by professors of the State University and Experimental Station located here in this city, these being illustrated by experiments and projections, and they have been the means of elevating the minds of many of the inmates into higher channels. The musical part of the service is conducted by Miss Mary Gates, an associate of Mrs. Slosson, who brings the best local and, at times, outside talent obtainable, and all the prisoners seem anxious to go to the services instead of making some excuse as in former days. We congratulate ourselves upon this appointment, and upon having a lady of Mrs. Slosson's talents in this direction. For several years before her appointment she had shown lively interest in the spiritual welfare of the inmates of this prison, and now that she is a regular appointee, we feel that her good work has only begun, and that it will be followed by the best results. Mrs. Slosson is a lady of great refinement, and an honor graduate of Vassar."

Colonial Dames' Scholarships.

The Colonial Dames of Illinois have provided new scholarships aggregating \$1,500 for students at the University of Chicago, with a proviso that the beneficiaries teach American history to foreign born residents in Chicago slum districts. It was voted unanimously to establish scholarships at the University, to be open to students standing first in American history examinations, the American history examinations, and after money to be furnished to them after completing the work of the freshman and sophomore years. There will be two scholarships a year, each valued at \$150. These are to run for five years. Those who accept the scholarships must agree to do such work of an educational character in connection with the settlements among foreign residents of Chicago as may be directed by the University.

Arbor Day in Colorado.

The children all over Colorado observed arbor and bird day last week. Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, speaking on the question of Arbor Day in the schools, said:

"There is the greatest need for protection of the forests, and an almost equal need for the preservation of the bird life of the country. Patriotic regard for our nation and sympathetic appreciation of nature alone demand able and systematic teaching of our children upon these subjects. To insure intelligence, care and protection of both birds and trees by our boys and girls, we must implant in their growing minds knowledge on which to base their principles. That the forests collect water, forming great rivers, which fertilize the soil, and that the birds destroy millions of injurious insects and insect eggs, are facts which should be made clear. The wanton sacrifice of both these important aids to the life of man has been largely due to ignorance, and the arrest of such sacrifice can only be secured through enlightenment."

Miss Helen Gould lately received in one week 1,301 begging letters, asking for sums aggregating more than \$1,500,000, and ranging from \$1,000,000 to form a colony in Cuba, to \$15 to buy a set of false teeth. Four letters asked for money, \$2,000 in all, for wedding trousseaus, and eleven young persons wanted pianos averaging \$140 apiece.

The Eternal Process.

Eva—Mother, tiller gets a dime every time she takes cod liver oil. Mother—And what does she do with the money? Eva—Well, she puts it in a box until she gets 50 cents, and then her mother buys more cod liver oil.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Making Good Use of Him.

Willie Lightfoot—I hear that Mr. Perry married an old slave. Maud Smith—Yes, and now that flame has to light the fire every morning.—Judge.

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

Costs less than One Cent a cup.

Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.

A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.

Established 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

The Coming Total Eclipse.

Sir Norman Lockyer, who has observed more eclipses than any other man living, says, in "The Youth's Companion":

The nautical almanac tells us that the next eclipse happens on May 27th and 28th. Many may ask why the time given for an occurrence which lasts only a few seconds is thus stated. The reason for this is simple. As the moon passes before the sun, her shadow is cast upon the earth. Owing to the rotation of the earth round her axis during this period of totality, this shadow travels over a long line on the earth's surface.

A map of its path shows that at a certain point in the Pacific Ocean the sun rises totally eclipsed. The shadow crosses Mexico, enters the United States in Texas, stretches across the country to Norfolk, crosses the Atlantic and ends in northern Africa. For each of the places along this narrow streak the time of totality is different. As astronomers begin a new day when the sun is on the meridian, that is, when he is highest in the sky, there will be places which have the time of totality before noon. At all the American stations the eclipse will be visible on May 27th, before noon, but on that part of the track which passes through Portugal, Spain and Algiers, observers will see the eclipsed sun after noon on May 28th.

If we deal with short intervals of time, we find some regions are more favorable than others in the matter of eclipses. For instance, the British Isles, as compared with the United States, are left out in the cold. The last total eclipse of the sun in England occurred as long ago as the 11th of May, O. S. (May 22d, N. S.), 1724, while we have to wait until June 29th of the year 1927, before we are favored with another. Londoners have seen only one total solar eclipse since the twelfth century, that which occurred on April 22, 1715, and it will not be till the twenty-fifth century that the next one becomes due.

In the case of the United States, there is quite a different story to tell. The American has no necessity to leave his country to observe these phenomena. Since the eclipse track swept across the United States on August 7, 1899, no less than three others, in 1878, 1892 and 1898, have been observable. Equally fortunate will the United States be in the future, for the eclipses of 1900, 1905, 1918 and 1950 will all be visible there.

The approaching eclipse will afford Americans an excellent opportunity for making observations, for the central line passes in a northeasterly direction, commencing near New Orleans and passing through the states of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, leaving the coast in Virginia at Cape Henry.

A perusal of the Weather Bureau Report, so carefully prepared by Prof. H. Bigelow, on the probable state of the sky, shows that the meteorological conditions are likely to be excellent at many stations, but that the conditions in the interior of Georgia are probably better than those in North Carolina, South Carolina or Louisiana. It would thus be apparently safer to observe in central Georgia or Alabama, upon the southern end of the Appalachian Mountains, where the eclipse track crosses the elevated areas, than nearer the coast-line in either direction.

A word of warning, however, may be useful. The reduction of temperature during an eclipse is so considerable that in the early mornings, if the air be moist, clouds are apt to form; so on this ground alone eastern stations with higher sun should be preferred, even if the totality were shorter; but it is really longer; so that on both these accounts the eastern stations should be preferred by all who can take their choice."

A Gentle Hint.

He—Ah! my darling, so you will really marry me? My love, I would willingly do for you if— She—Yes, Harry, but before you do that you'll work for me just a little. It would be awful to be a poor widow, you know.—Philadelphia Press.

Simultaneous Acumen.

Poor Poet—If ever I become famous I wonder what will be the first thing to happen.

Poor Poet's Wife—I know; all the magazine editors that have abused you will hop up and claim that they discovered you.

When the Leaves Turn.

Teacher—Johnny, what time of the year is it when the leaves begin to turn? Johnny—Up late—New Year's.—Brooklyn Life.

His Advice.

Dixon—I'm afraid my son Peter will never be able to earn his salt. Dixon—You should have named him Salt Peter, then it wouldn't be necessary for him to earn it.—Chicago News.

Bertha—Uncle George, I am afraid I shall not be happy in marrying Harry. I overheard him talking in his office, and oh, he was so violent! I don't think I ever heard such language in all my life. Uncle George—Yes, I was there at the time. He was trying to talk through the telephone, and they had hooked on the graphophone. Bertha—Oh, that was all? Then I don't blame him. Do you know, Uncle George, I think Harry and I were made for one another. Our sentiments are so much alike, you know.—Boston Transcript.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

A Very Serious Question.

Rolls, muffins, biscuits, cake, etc., now generally made by the aid of baking powder, enter so largely into our daily food that their debasement by the introduction of injurious substances is a matter of serious concern to the public health. What baking powder shall we use to protect ourselves against the danger from adulteration, and to insure pure, wholesome and nutritious food, is a question of vital importance for consideration in every household.

It is a fact that some of the brands of baking powder sold from many grocery stores are made from poisonous burnt alum. There are no marks to designate them, and both grocer and purchaser are unaware of their dangerous character.

Many have suffered from digestive disorders arising from food made with alum baking powders. It is likewise believed by physicians that the absorption of alum into the blood is due to many of those obscure nervous diseases from which people suffer.

A pure grape cream of tartar powder is the only kind that can be relied upon, and while it costs a little more, it is better to pay the difference than to use alum powders which may ruin your health.

The family expenses can be reduced in this way. Doctor's bills cost more than the little saving that can possibly be made by purchasing the cheap, adulterated brands.—Journal of Health.

Sin Will Find You Out.

Sin is often self-revealing. The sinner is often the first witness against himself. "Adam where art thou?" "I was afraid because I was naked; and I hid myself." "Who told thee that thou wast naked? Hast thou eaten of the tree?" "Ah, yes, poor Adam's eyes fell, for he had betrayed himself in and by the very act of trying to shield himself." "Papa, Drace was looking round at prayers this morning," said a little fellow who had been taught that all should reverently close their eyes during prayer. "How did you know, son?" "Oh!"

"Be sure that your sin will find you out," and the probabilities are that in some way you will make it known first of all yourself.—Baptist Outlook.

A Shock for Carlyle.

Thackeray once told Sir John Millais this amusing story of Carlyle: He had spent a day in the reading room of the British museum and had given a great deal of trouble to one of the officials, sending him up and down ladders in search of books to satisfy his literary tastes, and on leaving the room he had gone up to the man and told him that it might be some satisfaction to him to know that he had obliged Thomas Carlyle. The official hesitatingly answered him, with a bland smile, and the usual washing of hands in the air, that the gentleman had the advantage of him, but that probably they might have met at some mutual friend's house. He had never heard of Thomas Carlyle.

A Man's Collection of Letters.

Every man has a lot of girl's letters somewhere that all have "Burn this" underlined two or three times at the bottom.—New York Press.

Wedding festivities in Cairo, Egypt, usually continue for three days, during which time there is constant feasting and jollification. The guests are expected to remain while the festivities last.

Table Mountain, Cape Town, South Africa, is a magnificent natural curiosity. It is nearly four thousand feet in height and has a level top about three square miles in area.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething, and has not only broken up their rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth, but has relieved the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the stomach, and builds up the child, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. It is sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Every life touches many other lives. Let us move more softly through the world lest our touch be a harsh and hurtful touch.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the action and pain and effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

Put your strength in your fight instead of in your challenge.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation and all ailments connected to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

A delicate man at work accomplishes more than a giant in idleness.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

It is a hard matter to discern rightly whether a good action and evil spirit does provoke thee to do this or that.

Let me say I have used Ely's Cream. It is for cuticura and can thoroughly recommend it for what it claims. Very truly, (Rev.) H. W. Hathaway, Elizabeth, N. J.

I tried Ely's Cream. It is a most valuable remedy for the above distressing complaint, giving prompt relief in Erysipelas and Impetigo, preventing and curing Constipation and Piles. As given take as sugar. Only one pill a dose. Price 25 cents. If you try them you will not be without them.

Deliberate much before doing or saying anything for you have not the power of recalling what has been said or done.

Every woman who suffers from Sick Headache, and who dislikes to take bitter doses, should try Carter's Little Liver Pills. They are the easiest of all medicines to take. A positive cure for the above distressing complaint, giving prompt relief in Erysipelas and Impetigo, preventing and curing Constipation and Piles. As given take as sugar. Only one pill a dose. Price 25 cents. If you try them you will not be without them.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

She—You know, Harry, so far as I am concerned, I am only too happy to become your wife; but my father, you know—

He—But what has your father got to do with it? Your father hasn't got to live with me.

She—No, Harry, but you may have to live with father, you know.—Boston Transcript.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Material queries must be accompanied by a return address on one side of the paper only. 4. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 5. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature.

Direct all communications to
R. H. TILLEY, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1900.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS.

NEWPORT, July 9, 1799.—Last Thursday, being the anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated in this town with the usual testimonies of joy and satisfaction.—At sunrise a federal salute was fired by the company at Fort Wolcott. The artillery company and Newport guards paraded as usual, and went to the fort to perform the customary exercises. The fort, Dr. J. D. D. Point and the contiguous works, being in a state of forwardness, the battery complete, mounting thirty-two pounders on ear-coast carriages, Major Lewis Tonsard gave previous information to the Major-General of the State, the staff of the militia, and the citizens at large, that on the 4th of July the fort should be named—agreeably to the concurrence of the Secretary of War.

The ceremony commenced by the marching in of Captain John Henry's company of artillery and engineers to the fort, which they are in future to occupy. They were followed by the Major-General of the State, the militia staff, the Newport Ancient Artillery Company, with two brass field pieces, the Newport Guards, composed of artillery and infantry, with two brass field pieces, and a vast concourse of private citizens.

The gates leading to the federal battery not having been finished, Major Tonsard had constructed temporary arches, ornamented with wreaths of evergreens and flowers, over the key of which stood a tablet, with the following inscription:

"FORT ADAMS."

"The rock which the storm will beat."
At a quarter before twelve o'clock, Major Tonsard, having called the attention of the parade, addressed them in the following concise and energetic manner:

"Citizens!—Happy to improve every occasion to testify my veneration for the highly distinguished citizen who presides over the government of the United States, I have solicited the Secretary of War to name this fortress Fort Adams; he has granted my desire; and I hope the brave officers and soldiers, who are and shall be honored with its defense, will by their valor and good conduct render it worthy of its name, which I hereby proclaim."

FORT ADAMS.

At that moment the flag was hoisted, and the firing a federal salute commenced at the battery, which concluded with three cheers from the whole assembly, expressive as well of the general satisfaction they felt, as of their gratitude to the Secretary of War, for the attention he has paid to the protection of this harbor.—The fort at Fort Wolcott returned the salute, as did also the Newport Artillery Company, and the Newport Guards, with fifteen platoon of charges from the latter.

All the salutes were fired with admirable correctness, and redounded much to the praise of those who performed them.

After partaking of a collation and other refreshments, provided for the occasion by Major Tonsard, Captain Henry's company paraded in a line with the guns of the battery, with the officers in front, headed by Majors Tonsard and Jackson. After which the several independent companies passed them in review, the officers and colors saluting. These were followed by the general and staff officers, and private citizens, all of whom saluted as they passed.

The whole assembly having passed under the arches of the entrance gate, three guns were fired from the battery, which ended the ceremony worthy of the great occasion; during the whole of which, every countenance beamed with approbation, at the honors done to the illustrious name of Adams.

The artillery company afterwards repaired to the state house, where they partook of an elegant dinner, and drank a number of highly patriotic toasts.—Providence Gazette, July 13, 1799.

NOTES.

JOHN BROWN'S BIRTH.—The following may interest some members of the Brown family:

John Brown, Jun., married Miss Jane Lucas December 20, 1717, Old Style. She was born at St. Moles, France, October 16, 1697, O. S. John Brown was born December 26, 1696.

They had 11 Mary Brown, born October 28, 1718, died February 2, 1721, aged 2 years and 4 months; 2 John, born August 21, 1721, died October 2, 1763, aged 42 years; 3 Jane, born January 23, 1724, died April 18, 1765, aged 41 years; 4 Mary, born April 30, 1729, died in England, 1792, aged 63 years; 5 Elizabeth, born January 22, 1728; 6 Jeremiah, born November 8, 1729, died August 12, 1761, aged 31 years; 7 Abigail, born April 4, 1732, died September 9, 1744; 8 Ann, born August 18, 1733, died July 26, 1756, aged 22 years; 9 Robert, born April 9, 1735, died August 17, 1794, aged 59 years; 10 Augustus, born July 2, 1736, died February 1750, at the West Indies, aged 13 years; 11 James, born December 1, 1737, died December 1758, at Holland, aged 21 years; 12 Frances, born October 23, 1739, died July 13, 1769, at Maryland, aged 30 years; 13 Hart, born August 22, 1741.

N. B. Above record copied from Bible of my Honored Father, John Brown.

Our Hon'd Father John Brown, died January 2, 1761, aged 65 years.

Our Hon'd Mother Jane Brown, died October 13, 1755, aged 78 years.

Mr. Stephen Debois, born June 10, 1753, died March 17, 1833, aged 68 years.

Sarah Ellis Debois, wife of Stephen, born 1751.

Edward Cole died at Winsor, Conn., March 5, 1793, aged 68 years.

John Brown, Jun.'s Bible, gave him by his Father, Capt. John Brown, March 18, 1744.

John Brown, Jr., of Newport, R. I., was married to Miss Sarah Emmott, of Newport, May 6, 1741. Had 1 John, born February 16, 1744-5, died December 16, 1745, aged 10 months.

2. James, born October 4, 1745, died January 9, 1746-7, aged 3 months.

Sarah, my wife, died May 12, 1747, aged 22 years and 9 months.

John Brown, Jun., married to Mrs. Ann Chapman, Newport, R. I., September 27, 1747. They had:

3. Sarah, born October 31, 1749, died November 12, 1749.

4. Abigail, born August 27, 1750, died November 10, 1791.

5. June, born October 20, 1752.

6. Ann, born August 9, 1751, died June 3, 1779.

7. John, born September 27, 1750.

8. William, born October 24, 1761.

CORRECTION.—From an old Newport Bible the following items are taken:

Job Cornell married Sarah Warren, January 3, 1807, by Michael Eldy.

Job Cornell and Abby Merrill, daughter of Philip Burgess, were married May 21, 1826, by Enoch Mudge.

Joseph W. Cornell, married to Fanny James, Sunday, July 21, 1839.

Richard Cornell was married to Alice Sherman, of Job, November 2, 1841.

Job Cornell, Jun., was born in the morning, Wednesday, 4 o'clock, June 8, 1808.

Joseph Warren Cornell was born April 16, 1810, 4 o'clock in the morning, Monday.

Richard Cornell was born October 8, 1811, half past four o'clock in the evening, Tuesday.

Sarah Ann Cornell, born May 14, 1814, at 12 o'clock night, Saturday.

Job Cornell, the son of George and Elizabeth Cornell, born December 1, 1777, Monday.

Sarah Cornell, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Warren, was born March 15, 1775.

Abby Cornell, daughter of Philip and Mary Burgess was born August 15, 1783.

Job Cornell, Jun., son of Job and Sarah, died November 14, 1805, aged 5 months and 6 days.

Sarah, wife of Job, died July 20, 1819, sick 41 days.

Job Cornell died December 12, 1831, at 6 o'clock A. M., aged 74 years and 12 days.

QUERIES.

1255. DURFEE, RUSSELL, FREEDORN.—Thomas Durfee (Benjamin) (Thomas) of Fall River married Fathene Borden, born 1731. Her mother was Abigail Russell. Can any one tell me the ancestry of this Abigail Russell? Thomas Durfee's son Samuel married Hannah Anthony, about 1790, daughter of Elisha Anthony and Mary Freedorn, of Newport, R. I. Who was Mary Freedorn? Should be glad for any information in regard to these names. Samuel Durfee lived in Providence, R. I.—G. C. N.

1256. WEAVER, WILLIAMS.—Wanted, ancestry of Rufus Weaver, born in Rhode Island, January, 1745, died in 1814 at Nelson, Madison County, New York. And of Hannah Williams, his wife, born in Rhode Island, in 1750, died in Nelson in 1823. At one time they must have lived in Pownall, Vt., as their daughter Deborah, who married William Sims, was born here August 26, 1770.—G. G. C.

1257. HOSIER.—Who were the parents of James Hosier, of Newport, R. I., who married August 28, 1768, Hannah Emmott, of Edward, of Nantucket, Mass.—H.

1258. CONDON.—Benjamin Congdon died at Cranston, R. I., August 18, 1769, aged 50 years. Who were his parents?—H.

1259. BENEZET.—Elizabeth Benezet, wife of Daniel, died at Newport, R. I., April 25, 1797, aged 75 years. Who were his parents and what was the maiden name of his wife?—H.

1260. TRIPP.—John Tripp, of John, of Portsmouth, R. I., born, married September 7, 1667, Susanna Anthony, of John and Frances, and died November 29, 1719. Who can give me the date of his birth, and the names and dates of birth of his children?—T. W. G.

1261. KEESE.—Joseph Keese, probably of Duxbury, Mass., died 1728, had son Benjamin, born July 26, 1682, who married Deborah Barker, of Robert and Alice. Can any one give me any information about this family? Who was the wife of Joseph, and what was the maiden name of the wife of Benjamin?—K.

1262. BALL.—Edward Ball, the first settler of the name at Block Island was probably born about 1610 and died in 1714. He married Mary George, daughter of Peter and Mary George of Block Island. She was born September 7, 1645, and died after 1714. Peter George was one of the first settlers of Block Island. Edward Ball made his will August 16, 1714, and was proved in the same month. His children were: 1. Mary Ball, born, married, 1. Elizabeth, born, married, 2. Hall, 3. Jane, born, married John Dickens; 4. Edward, born, alive in 1714; 5. Peter, born, married June 30, 1716, Mary Harris; 7. John Ball, born June 10, 1657, married first, September 1, 1710, Sarah Rathbone, second, December 2, 1718, Sarah Dickens. Who can supply the missing birth dates? To what family of Halls did the husbands of Mary and Elizabeth Ball belong? What were their Christian names? Any information about these Halls, and the families of Dickens and Harris mentioned in this query gladly received. Can any one give me a list of children of Jane Ball Dickens?—G. M. H.

1263. GARDNER.—Nicholas Gardner, Jr., son of Nicholas and Hannah, married October 13, 1709, Mary Eldred, daughter of Thomas Eldred, of Kings-town, R. I. Who was Thomas Eldred? They had eight children, among them Susannah, born. Can any one give me this birth date?—O. L.

1264. SLACK.—Who was the William Slack who died at Attleboro, Mass., April 26, 1727? Who was his wife, Mary? She died 1734-5. Their son John died 1729 at Attleboro. When was he born? Was he the oldest?—D. S.

1265. GARDNER.—Who knows the parentage of Jeremiah Gardner, and his wife Grace? They had ten children. Phoebe was the fourth child, born October 26, 1722, married Samuel Browning, Jr. Who was he, and what was his ancestry? Should like information concerning the other children.—O. L.

1266. TILTINGHAST.—Mary Tiltinghast, of Tillinghast and Lydia (Toby) Tiltinghast, married. Carpenter. What was his Christian name, and who were her parents?—T. C.

1267. POWER.—Nicholas Power, of Providence, R. I., died there August 25, 1647. His wife's name was Jane. What was her maiden name, and who were her parents?—R. P.

1268. WEAVER.—Who was Mary,

wife of Thomas Weeden, of Newport, R. I. Thomas was son of Samuel Weeden, and was born November 15, 1723.—S. R.

ANSWERS.

1249. RATHBONE.—For Samuel Rathbone's wife's name in full (Patience Coggeshall) see will of John Coggeshall (John) who mentions daughter "Patience, wife to Samuel Rathbone."—J. O. A.

Portsmouth.

FINANCIAL TOWN MEETING.—The annual financial town meeting was held on Wednesday with about 65 voters present. The most talked-about question that arose was that relating to the tax rate on the land recently purchased at Portsmouth Grove to \$8 on \$100 for a term of ten years, providing the land is actually used for manufacturing purposes. The motion was lost by a vote of 14 to 3, probably because the matter was not sufficiently made clear to the voters. The matter as presented was quite generally regarded as a fair proposition, but the voters wished to know just what they were doing before they tied the town for a term of years.

Voted, that the state's offer to pay \$20 on the tuition of each scholar from this town attending the Rogers High School be accepted, the town to pay the balance of the tuition. Voted, that \$150 be appropriated for a free library. Rev. W. H. McCrone and L. D. Tallman were elected trustees. It was voted that a new road machine be purchased. Voted, that owners or occupants of property keep the growth along the roadside trimmed down, the penalty for failure to comply with this order being fixed at not more than \$5 nor less than \$10. The tax rate for this year was fixed at sixty cents on each \$100. The Tax Collector was ordered to proceed to collect all taxes, present and past, upon the town's books that are not paid before Nov. 1 of the present year. Voted, that the sum of \$2500 be appropriated for the maintenance of the public schools and that all over \$500 in the dog fund be turned over to the school fund. Voted, that the sum of \$1,000 be appropriated for repairs and improvements to the highways. Voted, that the sum of \$500 be appropriated for the use of the town council in enforcing the law against the sale of liquor in the town. Voted that the town treasurer be authorized to hire not exceeding \$10,000 for the use of the town.

Salaries were fixed as follows: Town Moderator—\$5 for each meeting; Town Clerk—\$500 per year; Town Treasurer—\$100 per year; Tax Collector—\$100 per year; Clerk of School Board—\$50 per year; Superintendent of Schools—\$35 per year; Commissioner of Town Asylum—\$30 per year; Overseer of Poor—\$30 per year; Assessors of Taxes—\$50 for use of Board; School Committee—\$50 for their use.

The Town Treasurer's report showed the finances to be as follows: Receipts, \$23,900.81; expenses, \$23,171.83; \$728.98 balance. Schools—Receipts, \$4,972.87; expenses, \$3,823.40; balance, \$2,149.47. Dog Fund—Receipts, \$712.20; expenses \$33.05; balance, \$679.15. Notes out amounting to \$11,000; cash in treasury, \$315.95; town's indebtedness, \$10,181.02.

The funeral of Mrs. Stephen P. Durfee took place at the Friends' Meeting house on Wednesday, April 25. Mrs. Durfee formerly lived in this town, but early in the spring the family removed to South Comers. She leaves a husband and five children; also a step daughter.

Miss Carrie O. F. Dyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Dyer, was married on Thursday, April 26, to Mr. Barclay H. Gifford. The marriage took place at the home of the bride's parents, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Sturges Pearce, pastor of St. Paul's Church. Miss Edith Pearce played the wedding march. The newly-wedded couple will make their home on Green End Avenue, Middletown.

It is reported that the members of the Alaskan party from this town have arrived at San Francisco in good health.

The funeral of Mrs. William T. Harvey, who died so suddenly last Saturday, took place from her late home on Tuesday at 12 o'clock. Rev. J. Sturges Pearce, pastor of St. Paul's Church officiated.

MAGAZINE FREE

CONNECTICUT

ANCESTRY.

The Connecticut Magazine is a handsome illustrated bi-monthly devoted to Genealogy, Connecticut History, genealogy, and other subjects. It is published by the Connecticut Magazine Company, 25 Hartford, Conn.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Rhode Island, on Monday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Theodore R. Helme of said Newport and Roby L. Helme his wife, praying for leave to adopt WILLIAM HELME CEMETERY.

A male child of the said Theodore R. Helme and Roby L. Helme, whose residence is unknown, and Abbie C. Cummings of said Newport his wife, who assents thereto in writing, and that the name of said child be changed to that of William Helme.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Court House in said Middletown, on Monday, the twenty-first day of May next, A. D. 1900, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the Probate Court of the town of Middletown, Rhode Island, to assign and set off by metes and bounds the dower of Florence M. Sheffield in the estate of her late husband, SAMUEL S. SHEFFIELD, in said town of Middletown, R. I., have appointed the 8th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., as the time, and the Town Hall in said Middletown as the place to meet all parties interested therein, and at such time and place will proceed to discharge their duties as said Commissioners.

Witness my hand and seal this 1st day of May, 1900, at Middletown, R. I.

ALMA S. J. ROSE, Commissioner.

RAMON KENYON, Commissioner.

POWER COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SIMON R. STEPHENS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the Probate Court of the town of Middletown, Rhode Island, to assign and set off by metes and bounds the dower of Florence M. Sheffield in the estate of her late husband, SAMUEL S. SHEFFIELD, in said town of Middletown, R. I., have appointed the 8th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., as the time, and the Town Hall in said Middletown as the place to meet all parties interested therein, and at such time and place will proceed to discharge their duties as said Commissioners.

Witness my hand and seal this 1st day of May, 1900, at Middletown, R. I.

ALMA S. J. ROSE, Commissioner.

RAMON KENYON, Commissioner.

For Rent.

Good rooms in the MERRY Building, either furnished or unfurnished. Possession given April 1st.

Enquire at the MERRY OFFICE.

Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder, Highest of all in leavening strength.

-LATEST U.S. GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

The following have been appointed census enumerators for Newport: David A. Lawton, Francis Stanhope, George H. Kirby, George W. Brown, Lawrence H. Goddard, Hollis B. Boardman, Charles Burbridge, Hiram A. Minfield, James Greer, Herbert L. Williams, Charles W. Crandall, Charles J. Moore, G. Ashley Hazard, Harrison Seabury.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Rhode Island, on Monday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION in writing of John W. Clarke of said Newport, praying that he be appointed guardian of the person and estate of PERCY L. CLARKE.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Court House in said Middletown, on Monday, the twenty-first day of May next, A. D. 1900, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., April 16, A. D. 1900.

MARY L. WILLIAMS presents to this Court her petition in writing, praying that an instrument in writing therewith presented, signed by said Mary L. Williams, and to be the last will and testament of her mother, ANN SARAH WYCKHAM.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Court House in said Middletown, on Monday, the twenty-first day of May next, A. D. 1900, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that by the will of ANN R. S. WYCKHAM, late of Middletown, R. I., deceased, he is appointed the sole Executor thereof; that said will has been proved, allowed and recorded as such, and that said Executor has taken and filed in the Court of Probate of said Middletown, a true and correct copy of said will, and that he is now duly qualified to act as the Executor of said will.

All persons having claims against the estate of said ANN R. S. WYCKHAM, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file them in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and there after no claim shall be made against the undersigned, who further hereby gives notice that he has appointed A. Lincoln Hamlin, of Tiverton, R. I., as his agent in the State of Rhode Island.

ABRAM F. SHOVE, Executor.

Middletown, R. I., April 21, 1900.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., April 16, A. D. 1900.

CELIA S. CUGGESHAL and others present to this Court their petition in writing, praying that Joseph Coggeshall, or some other suitable person, being approved by the Court, be appointed administrator of the estate of said CELIA S. CUGGESHAL, deceased.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Court House in said Middletown, on Monday, the twenty-first day of May next, A. D. 1900, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., April 16, A. D. 1900.

ALBERT L. CHASE presents to this Court his petition in writing, praying that an instrument in writing therewith presented, signed by said Albert L. Chase, and to be the last will and testament of his mother, MARY L. WILLIAMS.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Court House in said Middletown, on Monday, the twenty-first day of May next, A. D. 1900, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., April 16, A. D. 1900.

THOMAS G. HANNOCK, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his first and final account thereof, signed by said Thomas G. Hannock, and to be the last will and testament of his mother, MARY L. WILLIAMS.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Court House in said Middletown, on Monday, the twenty-first day of May next, A. D. 1900, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., April 16, A. D. 1900.

J. STACY BROWN, the Administrator on the estate of said THOMAS G. HANNOCK, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his first and final account thereof, signed by said J. Stacy Brown, and to be the last will and testament of his mother, MARY L. WILLIAMS.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Court House in said Middletown, on Monday, the twenty-first day of May next, A. D. 1900, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

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